THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

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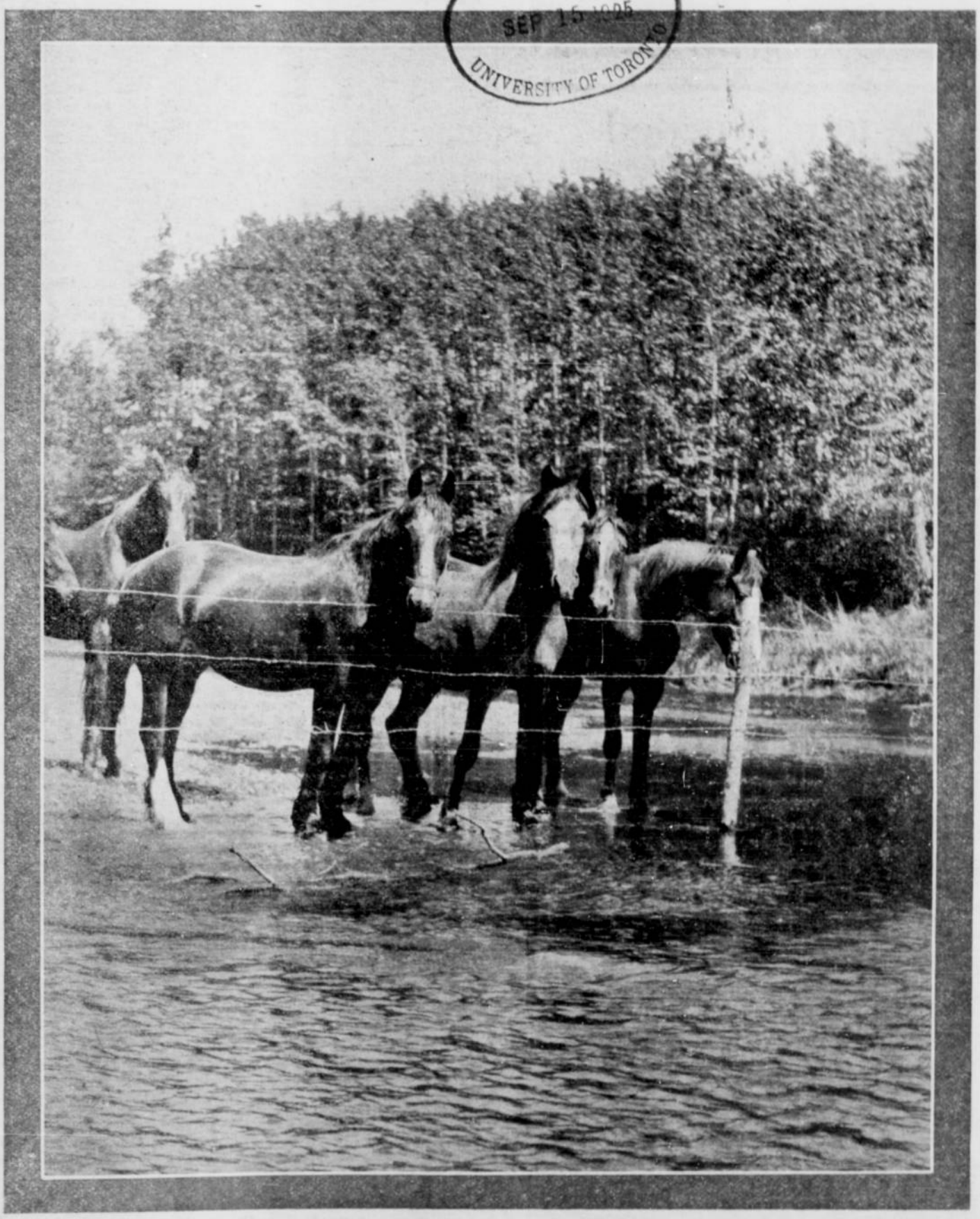

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APPLES

Associated Growers of British Columbia, Limited, Vernon, B. C.

Langley Replies to Crerar

THE Editor.—If Mr. Crerar's letter had been only a statement of his right to take the course he did in the House of Commons during the discussion of the Grain bill last session, no reply would have been required. His right is beyond question or dispute. Mr. Crerar is not content with doing this; he rediscusses the legal standing of the producer under the Canada Grain Act of 1912. Upon this important question he pronounces judgment without citing any authority beyond quoting an irrelevant case that came before the board of grain commissioners.

It is not necessary to take up your space by quoting at length the resolution of the F.U. of C., to which Mr. Crerar takes exception. In effect, the resolution recites that, under the Grain Act of 1912, the farmer had the right to decide the terminal elevator where his grain should be stored; that this right was a valuable one; that it has been taken from him by the new act, and that Mr. Crerar was the chief cause of this being done. Mr. Crerar contends that the producer did not have this right, and that he is therefore not guilty of taking it away. The sections of the Grain Act of 1912 dealing with this matter are 159 to 165 inclusive. It is not necessary to quote all these in full. Subsection 2 of 159 says:

"After charges have been paid or payment has been tendered, the grain is deliverable to the person on whose account it was taken into store; or if either party so desires, in car-load lots on track at any terminal elevator in the western inspection division."

As though to place beyond dispute where the authority over the grain rested, a Subsection 4 is included, which reads:

"Nothing herein shall prevent the owner of such grain from, at any time before it is shipped to terminals, requiring it to be shipped to any other terminal."

Subsection 1 of Section 160 sets forth that upon surrender of the storage tickets and the payment of charges, the grain shall be delivered into cars as soon as they are furnished by the railway company. Section 161 gives protection to the elevator-man in regard to weight, dockage and grade. Section 163 provides for penalties against the elevator-man if the grain is not delivered promptly. Section 164 gives the elevator-man the right to ship the grain out of his elevator without the owner's consent; but before he does this, he must give the owner 48 hours' notice of his intention to do so. I have not been able to see any reason for this 48 hours' notice to the owner, except to give him the opportunity to exercise his right as provided for in Subsection 4 of Section 159, already quoted. Section 165 provides that the grain shall be liable to freight, weighing and inspection charges, while the country elevator-man shall be liable for the grade and weight of grain he received into his elevator. It seems to me inconceivable that any fair-minded man, after reading these sections, could state that, under the Grain Act of 1912, the farmers did not have the right to decide in what terminal elevator their grain should be stored.

This is not the first time the elevator-men have sought to control the farmers' grain. In 1916 they made a plea before the Board of Grain Commissioners that, when a farmer put grain into an elevator for storage, the right to control the grain passed out of the farmer's hands and belonged to the elevator company. In opposition to this, the Council of Agriculture contended that the farmer should control his grain until it was sold. Considerable argument was offered pro and con. Dr. Magill, as chairman of the grain board, added some very pertinent remarks. Dr. Magill was a little more modest than Mr. Crerar. He refused to decide the case, but sent it to the department of justice, whose decision was in favor of the Council of Agriculture and against the grain men. Mr. Crerar, on that occasion, had sense enough to keep silent.

Previous to the act being passed last session, the producers had not only the legal right to decide the terminal where their grain should be stored; they had also the recognized custom of the grain trade. I was actively connected for 12 years with the company that stored more grain than any other company in Canada—the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. The right of a farmer to store grain in our elevators, and then, if he wished, to engage another commission firm to sell it or send it to another terminal was never contested. True, our agents were encouraged to secure, if possible, all grain stored in our country elevators for our commission house and our terminal elevator, and we generally secured 90 to 95 per cent. of it. The idea that we had the right to compel country storage patrons to sell through us or store in our terminals, was never mooted. I am persuaded that the company gained more by moral suasion than they could have done by attempting legal compulsion. I am of opinion that the course pursued by the Co-op. was generally adopted by the line companies. What was done by the U.G.G. I do not know, but I doubt if the question was ever raised.

In view of the above considerations, I state, without hesitation, that under the Canada Grain Act of 1912, the farmers did have the right to select the terminal elevator where their grain should be stored.

That this right was valuable to all farmers, seems to me, incontestible. To the pools, it is much more so, because they have so much grain that (unlike the individual farmer who can select his country elevator company) they must store it wherever they can. Mr. Crerar's naive question of "if this is so, why did not the pools raise this question before the Turgeon Commission?" is puerile. The answer is simple. The right being unquestioned, why should the pools raise it before that body? The question of whether grain can be sent East or West for storage, which was involved in the case before the Board of Grain Commissioners, was a matter of transportation rather than one of grain storage, and the board might well hesitate to decide without direct legal direction.

When Mr. Crerar leaves the old law to justify the provisions of the new law, I do not think he is very happy. No one will blame him for giving himself a good character. No one expected him to call himself the "chief of sinners." In his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Crerar stated that the country elevator-man had a claim on the grain after it left the country elevator; for this reason, the elevator company—and not the owner of the grain—has a right to say to which terminal elevator it should go. I am entirely unable to fathom Mr. Crerar's logic. The case is this way: A certain quantity of grain has been received into store in a country elevator; the elevator agent has given tickets showing quantity and grade. The country elevator-man delivers into a railway car the same quantity of grain of the same grade. The government appoints a qualified inspector to grade the grain as it passes through Calgary, Winnipeg, or elsewhere. The country elevator-man has nothing to do with this grading. If he is dissatisfied with it, he can ask for a re-inspection; and if the car has not in the meantime been unloaded, this will be granted. A similar condition holds in regard to weight. In each terminal elevator, the government keeps a qualified scaleman to weigh and record the weight of grain as it is unloaded; the country elevator man has no say at all in regard to these weights—nor, indeed, should he have. These grades and weights are certified to in proper form, as a transaction of business. Justice is secured both for the owner of the grain and the country elevator company in whose house the grain has been stored. In stating, as he does, in effect, that just weights and grades cannot be secured unless the grain is directed to some particular terminal, Mr. Crerar is doing

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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Wheat Pools Pay $1.66

Final payment is made of 11 cents a bushel for No. 1 Northern---What the Pools have done during the past year

THE Central Selling Agency of the Western Wheat Pools announced on Saturday morning a final payment of 11 cents a bushel, No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William and Vancouver. This makes a total payment of $1.66 a bushel, No. 1 Northern, paid out by the pools this year. The initial payment was $1.00 per bushel. In the first week in March the Pool made an interim payment of 35 cents a bushel straight. In the last week in in July a second interim payment of 20 cents a bushel, No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William, was made, with some adjustments for lower grades. In this final payment of 11 cents a bushel the shippers of a number of inferior grades will not participate as they have already received the full value of their shipments. This payment of 11 cents will include all adjustments as between grades and it will also carry a deduction of two cents a bushel for elevator reserve and one per cent. for commercial reserve. All the three pools agreed to make these deductions, which, on the basis of $1.66 for No. 1 Northern, will amount to three and two-thirds cents, making a net payment to the pool member who shipped No. 1 wheat of $1.62 1-3 a bushel.

The statement of the Central Selling Agency was as follows:

"The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, who have closed their operations for the 1924-1925 season, announce a final payment of 11 cents for No. 1 Northern, making a total payment for the year of $1.66 per bushel, basis Fort William and Vancouver. Settlement on other grades are being made in accordance with actual selling spreads. The provincial pools will receive this net payment; all central administration costs having been deducted and country and terminal charges met."

The First Pool

The first of the wheat pools in Western Canada to commence operations was that of Alberta, which opened for deliveries of wheat on October 29, 1923, with approximately 46 per cent. of the acreage in wheat in the year 1922, under contract to the pool. The objective set by the provisional board of the pool was 50 per cent. of the 1922 acreage, but there was a provision in the contract which permitted the provisional board of the pool to proceed with the organization if, in their opinion, the number of contracts received justified such action. The Alberta pool secured Chester M. Elliott, who had been manager of the Grain Commission Department of the United Grain Growers, Calgary, as provincial manager of the pool, and D. L. Smith, who had been manager of the Grain Growers' Export Company, was appointed eastern sales manager of the pool, with offices at Winnipeg.

The second annual meeting of the Alberta pool was held in Calgary, August 5, 6 and 7, 1924. The directors of the pool reported at this meeting that the pool had sold for its members 34,192,805 bushels of wheat, at an average price of approximately $1.03 per bushel, No. 1 Northern basis Fort William, and distributed to the members $37,493,475. The costs of administration amounted to about two-fifths of a cent per bushel, and deductions were made for the purpose of forming a commercial reserve, totalling approximately a quarter of a million dollars. The confidence of the Alberta members in the management was shown in the re-election of all the directors for the ensuing year, and H. W. Wood as president.

The Manitoba Pool

The Manitoba pool was incorporated on January 28, 1924, and the drive for signatures to the contract began on March 10, the objective being 40 per cent. of the acreage in wheat in 1922, or approximately 1,000,000 acres. When the drive concluded the contracts on hand covered only 612,000 acres, but the provisional board decided that the prospects for securing more members were good enough to justify them proceeding with the organization of the pool. The drive was continued and the Manitoba pool held its first annual meeting at Brandon on July 2 and 3, 1924.

The Saskatchewan Pool

The Saskatchewan pool was incorated on August 25, 1923, and its drive for membership began on August 29, 1923, with an objective of 50 per cent. of the 1922 acreage under wheat, or 6,166,149 acres. The objective was not reached within the date set, and as the contract, unlike that of Alberta and Manitoba, did not permit the provisional board to proceed with the organization of a pool in its discretion if the objective were not reached, it was necessary to make special arrangements to continue the work of securing contracts. These special arrangements were made and the work of securing contracts was continued, the objective of 50 per cent. of the acreage being reached about the middle of June. On June 20, 1924, the Saskatchewan pool membership stood at 45,725, with contracts covering 6,330,000 acres.

The Central Selling Agency

The Manitoba and Saskatchewan pools were now ready to join with the Alberta pool in forming a central selling agency for the three pools, this being the avowed ideal of the three pools during the period of organization. Representatives from the boards of the three pools met in Regina on July 28 and 29, and drafted plans for the central selling agency and arranged for an application to Ottawa for a Dominion charter, the central selling agency to be known as The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited. The following were appointed to the board of the central selling agency from the boards of the three pools: Alberta, H. W. Wood, O. L. McPherson, R. N. Mangles; Saskatchewan, A. J. McPhail, R. S. Dundas and E. B. Ramsay; Manitoba, C. H. Burnell, R. F. Chapman, S. Gellie. A. J. McPhail was elected president; H. W. Wood, vice-president, and C. H. Burnell, secretary of the board of the central selling agency. Subsequently R. N. Mangles was appointed to a position in the office of the Alberta pool and his place on the Alberta board and the board of the central selling agency was taken by L. Hutchinson.

The first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool took place on February 26, 1925, and it was reported that at the end of January the pool had a total of 51,507 contracts covering a total of 7,100,691 acres. The pool had commenced receiving deliveries of wheat on September 8, 1924, and on December 31 approximately 51 per cent. of all wheat delivered in Saskatchewan had been delivered to the pool.

Elevator Policy

Elevator policy constituted a very important element in the discussions of the provincial boards of each one of the pools immediately upon the pools coming into operation. The Alberta pool, in its first year, entered into a contract with the elevator companies for the handling of pool wheat. The contract was for one year and was somewhat modified in the following year, when the three pools were ready for business. The contract with the elevators provides for a handling charge of 1¾ cents, as prescribed by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and in addition an additional ¾ cent per bushel to cover special services to the pool, making a total elevator charge of 2½ cents per bushel on car-load deliveries. On less than car-load deliveries provision is made for a spread of five cents a bushel on grades 1, 2 and 3 Northern, and six cents on lower grades. On grain for the coarse grain pools the service charge will be ¾ cent a bushel on barley and rye, ½ cent on oats and one cent on flax.

Beginning in February, 1925, conferences were held between the pools and the farmers' companies with respect to the handling of pool wheat in the elevators of the companies, and these negotiations continued for some months. The two farmers' companies in Saskatchewan possess between them 500 line elevators, and the Saskatchewan directors, at the annual meeting held in February, 1925, declared that it was in the best interests of the farmers of Saskatchewan, as well an in the best interests of the pool, that the farmer companies and the pool should work in close co-operative relationship, but that the pool should also proceed to acquire control of elevators at points not now served by the farmer-owned elevators or where there was sufficient volume of wheat to warrant a pool elevator at points where there are also farmer companies' elevators.

Agreement with Farmers' Companies

As a result of these negotiations it was announced at the end of August last that an agreement had been reached between the Saskatchewan pool and the farmers' companies, although at that date the contract had not been signed. To supervise the working of the agreement a permanent joint advisory committee, consisting of four representatives from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and two from each of the farmers' companies had been formed. The initial charges for handling street pool grain for commission service will be those obtaining under the contracts of the pool with the elevator companies generally, while the regular handling charges of the two companies will obtain on car-load lots. At the close of the year, when the cost of the services of the companies for the season has been ascertained, any surplus will be distributed between the companies and the pool on the basis of the percentage of pool grain to the total handling of the companies. With regard to terminal services, it has been agreed that the companies will pay to the pool the net earnings on all pool grain delivered to the terminal elevators of the companies and originating elsewhere than in the country elevators of the companies, and the pool will share with the companies the net earnings of the terminal elevators on any increase in business passing through the companies' facilities as a result of the agreement. The agreement is thus one of profit-sharing, and provided the volume of grain passing through the companies' elevators is greatly increased, should be profitable to both the pool and the two companies.

To carry out the plan for the acquisition of pool elevators, the Saskatchewan pool created a subsidiary company, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, and the pool at the present time has purchased, or built, or has under construction, a total of 86 elevators.

Manitoba has Nine Elevators

The directors of the Manitoba pool reported at their annual meeting on July 30 and 31, 1925, that they had given a great deal of attention to elevator policies and they had concluded that it was in the best interests of the pool to continue arrangements with all the line elevator companies until such time as the pool possessed adequate facilities of its own, and this policy is also being followed by the Alberta pool. All the three pools have agreed to make the reduction provided for in the contract of two cents per bushel for the purpose of acquiring elevators. The Alberta pool at this date has not taken over or built any elevators, but the Manitoba pool has acquired nine, two of which have been built by the pool and will be completed in time for the handling of this year's crop. One has been leased and the others have been purchased. The purchase of elevators at some other points is at present under consideration by the directors. For the administration of the elevators the pool created a subsidiary company which has been incorporated as Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited.

Coarse Grain Pools

The pools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan also decided to form a coarse grain pool in conjunction with the wheat pool. The drive for a coarse grain pool in Manitoba started in March, 1925, with the objective of 5,000 contracts. This objective was reached in the middle of May, and since that date contracts

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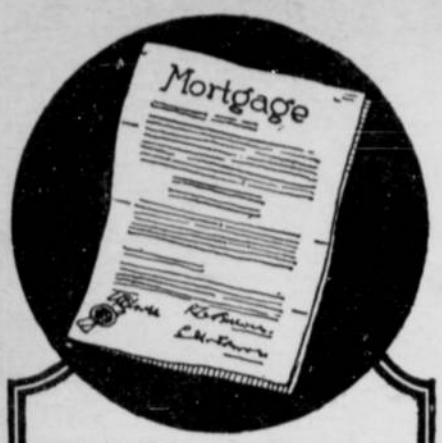
Our Cover

Running water, shade and luxurious grass—can Kentucky's famous blue grass pastures offer a better combination? Showring records and dynamometer tests provide the answer. Western Canada can produce, and is today producing, some of the best draft horse-flesh in the world. The photo was taken on the farm of A. J. Cotton, Harlington, Man., in the fertile Swan River Valley. It was taken with an ordinary-sized Kodak, and shows what kind of cover pictures subscribers may provide us with if they will take a little care in the choice of subject, background and composition of the picture.



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Where are the Old Homesteaders?

Comparison of population in one district of prairie provinces today with that of 1907, shows very small proportion remained on original claims

IT has been frequently remarked that in the western states there were two crops of settlers before the arrival of the farmers who devoted themselves to tilling the soil on a real basis. And again one frequently hears that Western Canada is reproducing, in this regard, the history of those western states. Whether or not this is correct remains to be seen, but at this time when migrations to and from the farms of the West are being considered with great interest, a review of what has happened in one prosperous farming community of Saskatchewan may not be amiss.

Of 36 original homesteaders in this district, which today is as prosperous as any in the three prairie provinces, a careful check shows but seven remaining on their original homesteads. With two exceptions, all of these, it is true, have taken over other land besides their original homesteads. Four others are farming on land within the district other than their original homesteads, and four are farming land outside of the district in which they settled. Of the original 36, six have died, and three remain in the district but have turned to businesses other than farming for their livelihood; the balance of 12 have gone—somewhere beyond the ken of the writer.

The history of the district is that of a thousand other areas on the prairie provinces, and the 36 homesteaders in question are chosen simply because their names come first to mind. The list could have been enlarged to cover 36 sections in the same district, with about the same results.

Settlement really began here about 1906, when the rush for free homesteads was at its height. There was a promise of two railways within the next few years, and this promise was fulfilled with the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Winnipeg to Edmonton line of the Canadian Pacific. At the beginning, however, the choice lay between trekking eastward from Saskatoon for something like 40 miles, or southward from the then main line of the Canadian Northern for 25 to 30 miles. The settlement chiefly came through Saskatoon, and the "originals" comprised a mixture of British, Canadians and a few Americans, who had come across from the Dakotas. Nine out of 10, after paying the necessary $10 for filing on their homesteads, had little if any money left, and looked to the coming of the railway builders eagerly. That meant work during the summer, with a prospect of being able thereby to perform homestead residence duties in the winter months.

Today, none of the homesteads in question are more than five miles from a fairly prosperous little prairie town, with all the facilities that brings; but the "originals,"—where are they?

John M—— was a Cockney, who had gained a little farming experience through working on a farm in Manitoba before going homesteading. His homestead was a mile north of where the town and railway yards are now located. John is a hardware merchant and carries on a business of sorts, handling machinery parts, etc., for the benefit of the community and himself incidentally.

Harry B—— on the neighboring quarter, had been a shipbuilder. Perhaps he is back at the head of the lakes building ships, though very little has been heard of him since he sold out, immediately after "proving up," and left for the East.

Pete I—— is one of the "originals" remaining, and he has added another quarter or two to the original stony homestead he first took up. Pete worked cautiously and hard, spending little and saving all he could; working oxen after the other fellows became so ambitious they had to have horses, and putting everything he made back into the farm. Pete doesn't look it, but he is probably about as prosperous as anybody thereabouts.

Byron C—— may be somewhere in Western Canada, but his homestead is in other hands. In the same category is his neighbor, Bert Q——, who turned over his homestead to a third man on that section, James P——, and in turn James left for other districts and turned over the two quarter-sections to a newcomer, each of the transactions being made with the aid of a mortgage company. Jim Mc—— is still there, living on the original homestead and farming an additional quarter which adjoins him.

Archie H—— was one of the late comers, arriving after the pick of the homesteads had gone, and taking the leavings, in his case, a stony quarter-section about five miles from the present town. The Great War interfered with his plans for farming, and Archie was one of those who paid the supreme sacrifice. His farm was sold to a newcomer and worked in conjunction with another quarter vacated by the original owner.

Ed. and Fred R—— are there yet, the latter on his original homestead and the other moved to a larger farm near town, where he has succeeded in demonstrating that life-long farming experience is not essential to success. At the beginning his command of horse knowledge was slight—to be very charitable—but there was plenty of assistance, financial and otherwise coming from elsewhere, and he was able to graduate from a stony homestead to three-quarters of a section on the outskirts of town. Plenty of hard work and careful savings brought him their reward, and at least to the casual observer, it would seem that Ed. is fairly comfortably off, while some of his neighbors who had much more farming experience, are still scratching along on a much smaller farming scale.

The above summary does not cover all of the 36 men, but it covers sufficient to show the trend of events in that community. At this time, when migration to the farms of Western Canada is being urged on every hand, and when immigration from other countries is a vital problem, the reason for the migration away from the homesteads and a possible solution and preventive of further migration, should be worth considering.

When out of 36 original homesteaders, only 11 remain within the district farming, there must be a reason. A certain percentage of these homesteaders, it is true, were attracted only by the "something for nothing" policy which prevailed in those days, but others went there with the intention of farming. One of these sold out, after proving up, for $1,600, or $10 per acre, cash. With this he began a butcher business and then drifted to other things. Others took out mortgages for a few hundred dollars, fell behind in their payments on the mortgages and on machinery purchases, and finally reached the stage where any offer which would give them enough cash to get away on was acceptable. Still others sold their homesteads on the crop-payment plan, after mortgaging, so that they would receive a few hundred dollars cash—and are still collecting, little by little.

One of those who moved out of the district to other fields, in conversing with the writer, outlined perhaps one or two of the reasons for the migration.

"The trouble was not lack of credit, but perhaps too much credit, though of the wrong kind. I remember just about the time everybody was taking off their first crop of wheat, along came a battery of rapid-fire salesmen, with democrats loaded up with kitchen cabinets, fanning mills and weigh-scales. 'No money down, your credit is good with us,' was their selling talk. The result was that almost every bachelor in that district had a kitchen

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New Invention Saves Millions

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 9, 1925

The Wheat Pool Year

The wheat pools have completed the first year's operations, having marketed 81,000,000 bushels of wheat out of a total crop of 245,000,000 bushels. Wheat pool members have received $1.66 per bushel for their wheat marketed by the pools on the basis of No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William. This is 63 cents a bushel above the price paid last year by the Alberta wheat pool to its members, and will probably be considered a satisfactory figure by pool members generally. Quite a number of non-pool farmers undoubtedly marketed their wheat at a better figure than that paid by the pool, while other non-pool farmers received a lower price. It is impossible to know accurately the average price secured by non-pool farmers, particularly in a year like the past, with unprecedented fluctuations on the Winnipeg market. No doubt considerable debate will take place upon the question of the average price secured for pool and non-pool wheat.

The farmers, through the wheat pools, have built up an extraordinarily large organization in a very brief period. All responsible members of the pools will realize, however, that one year's operation is not sufficient to guarantee either the success or permanency of the pooling method. One of the wisest decisions of the three provincial pools was to market all their grain through one central selling agency. With the growth in membership and increase in acreage under contract, together with a larger crop, the pools will have a very much larger volume of wheat to market in the year upon which they are now entering. The essentials to future success in the operations of the pools are capable management and skillful marketing, together with good organization and loyalty on the part of pool members. There is every indication that both the responsible officials and the farmer members have a clear realization of these essential factors, and that they are bending every effort to be ready for the enormous volume of business which they must handle in the ensuing year.

It is very gratifying to know of the satisfactory and harmonious relations existing between the pools and the two pioneer farmers' companies, despite the fact that there have been agencies at work endeavoring to create friction between them. The educational work done by these companies over a long period of years paved the way for the pools. The assistance which they rendered and the facilities under their control made possible the organization and operation of the pools.

There should be the closest possible working arrangement between them. Both the farmers' companies and the pools are the property of the men who grow grain on these prairies. The facilities of both the companies and the pools are absolutely essential in the successful marketing of the prairie grain crops, and there should be no division in matters of policy where each is aiming at the welfare of the farmer shareholders or members. Those who advocate the destruction either of the pools or the companies are not working for the best interests of the farmers of this country. The policy should be one of building up and not of tearing down. The record which the farmers of this country have made in marketing their own product through their own organizations is without parallel on any similar scale in the history of the world. If wise counsels prevail and real statesmanship is displayed by the responsible leaders of the farmers' organizations, the achievements of the past can be added to year by year with marked advantage to the farmers on the prairies.

More Protectionist Fallacies

Mr. J. J. Gibbons, president of the Gibbons Advertising Agency, continues to hand out advice to Premier King on the important question of how to promote prosperity in Canada. His Open Letter number 18 appeared a few days ago, and in it Mr. Gibbons contends that if the tariff were raised the railways would get more freight to haul, their earnings would increase and the heavy deficit on the Canadian National Railway would be substantially reduced, if not entirely wiped out. He cites the glass industry and maintains that the depreciated currency of Belgium and the cheap labor of that country, combined to give the Belgian industry an advantage over the Canadian, which the latter could not meet and continue in business. He goes on to say:

> Isn't it apparent, that a tariff that would adequately protect Canadian labor against the child labor, the sweat shops and the depreciated currencies of Europe would go far towards solving the problem of our annual C.N.R. deficit?

It isn't apparent in the least. Belgium, as a plain matter of fact, has as good laws regarding child labor as Canada, and the question of the cost of labor is not by any means as simple as Mr. Gibbons assumes.

Protectionists have harped a great deal on the unfair competition from countries with depreciated currencies. Mr. Meighen and Sir Henry Drayton have made it a part of their argument for a higher tariff, and Mr. Gibbons simply follows their lead. It is a sheer fallacy that a depreciated currency gives a country any advantage in foreign markets. The fallacy has been exposed time and again by economists, but protectionists keep on repeating it just as they do the exploded argument that protection means prosperity. They are careful, however, not to be too explicit; they know that would show too much, so they prefer leaving something to the untutored imagination. They leave the impression in the minds of their audience that because the Belgian franc, for example, is now worth roughly, five cents, when it should be worth over 19 cents, and the Canadian dollar will buy four times as many francs as formerly, therefore four times as much goods can be bought in Belgium by the Canadian dollar as formerly. They do not say that directly; they know it would be absurd, but they do say there is an advantage of this kind in importing goods from countries with depreciated currencies.

It isn't true; a country has no advantage as an exporter because its money is depreciated, otherwise, just imagine what an enormous advantage Germany would have had when her currency became positively worthless. If it were true the countries with depreciated currencies would control the world's markets, and it would be a paying proposition for a government to deliberately lower the value of the currency. An exceptional condition in this respect is only created when there is an uncertainty in the value of the currency, and as a result of the uncertainty the currency of a country is undervalued in foreign markets, that is, will purchase more at home than abroad. This condition can only be temporary provided depreciation is checked. In other words, it is a depreciating and not a depreciated currency that gives an advantage to the exporter.

The glass industry in Canada is already protected from 15 to 35 per cent. The same is true of textiles which Mr. Gibbons puts among the industries suffering from inadequate protection. One wonders just how much the tariff should be raised, how much more the Canadian people should have to pay for their glass or their clothing, to enable these industries to live.

Pacific Rate Decision

There is great speculation throughout Canada as to the effect of the ruling on wheat and flour rates to the Pacific coast, handed down last week by the chairman of the Railway Commission. Prominent legal opinion indicates that the ruling may be a fruitful source of litigation, and if that eventuates, it will be just about as unsatisfactory as have been some of the other decisions of that same body. Chief Commissioner McKeown has issued an order upon the railways to lower the rate on wheat and flour to the Pacific coast to the same basis as eastbound rates, which are regulated by the Crow's Nest agreement. The chief commissioner is supported by Commissioner Frank Oliver. These two members of the commission sat as a quorum when hearing the case presented by British Columbia representatives, and have issued their ruling accordingly. At the same time Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean, together with Commissioners Boyce and Lawrence, have issued a statement dissenting from the ruling of the chief and Mr. Oliver. The dissenters state that while the two members of the board heard the British Columbia case, it was afterwards brought before the whole board for review, and consequently required a majority of the commissioners to sign the order before it becomes effective. They furthermore dissent from any such ruling being made at a time when the whole question of equalization of freight rates is under consideration by the board. Chief Commissioner McKeown insists that the ruling by himself and Commissioner Oliver is valid and binding regardless of the views of the other three commissioners.

The situation promises to provide a legal snarl of the first magnitude. It may possibly be very profitable to the legal profession without bringing advantage to those whom it was intended to benefit. A reduction in the rates on wheat and flour to the Pacific coast has been long overdue, and there will be general approval among the farmers of this country of the ruling made by the chief commissioner and Mr. Oliver. The other three members of the commission have dissented upon purely technical grounds, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case. It is to be hoped, therefore, that when the situation is straightened out that the final result will bring the westbound rates down to the same level as the eastbound. The mountains are a natural barrier, and excessive mountain rates would continue to create a division which can be in a very material degree overcome by equalization. If such equalization should prove to be an unfair burden upon the railways, undoubtedly the Railway Commission will take this fact into consideration as it has never been found in the past that their rulings have been unduly burdensome to the railway companies.

Too Many Governments

It has been suggested in the maritime provinces that they should consolidate politically and have one government for the three provinces. The population of Prince Edward Island is 88,615; of Nova Scotia, 523,837; and of New Brunswick, 387,876. For this total population of 1,000,328 people there are three lieutenant-governors, three legislatures, one of them with two chambers, three governments and three civil service organizations. This is a pretty stiff overhead for 1,000,000 of people to carry, and there is some excuse for referring to it as extravagance.

Such extravagance, however, is not confined to the maritime provinces. It might, with complete justification, be contended that the whole country suffers from it. There are about 2,000,000 in the three prairie provinces, and there is here a similar duplication or rather triplication of governmental services.

Looked at from the standpoint of area the provinces of Canada are not too small for separate governments, but from the standpoint of people to be served by governments it is very obvious that there could be consolidation with enormous benefits. Ten governments with all their retinue, for 9,000,000 of people, on the face of it, is an extravagance not to say an absurdity. But we have grown up that way and it will be extremely difficult to alter the system. Not more difficult, however, than to establish the regional tariff system which some people in the maritimes seem to pin their faith to as a cure for their economic troubles. The breaking up of this country into separate tariff zones would not help the country as a whole. The greater the area in which trade can be conducted without let or hindrance, the better for the people. Nine-tenths of the prosperity of the United States is due to the fact that it constitutes the greatest free trade area in the world. There is no restriction on trade among the several states, and bad as the tariff is for some parts of Canada, notably the maritime and the prairie provinces, the advantage of free trading among the provinces cannot be gainsaid. The extension of the area of free trading is one of the hopes of the entire world, and while it is extremely desirable to reach both economy and efficiency in the governmental system of this country, it is to be hoped that the efforts to achieve this will not take the form of a limiting the area within which goods may be freely exchanged. That would be going backward instead of forward.

The Next War

Speaking before the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, at Ottawa, last week, A. G. Walkden, secretary of the Railway Clerk's Association of Great Britain, appears to have worked the delegates up to a point of warm enthusiasm by declaring that British labor might some day be called upon to prevent war by stopping the wheels of industry. The suggestion has an air of plausibility about it, but suppose the other side to the war refuses to stop. It takes more than one to make a war, and with the experience of the last war still fresh before us, it ought to be plain that war would not be stopped by any last-minute heroic gestures. Both sides believe they are right in a war, and in any war in which Great Britain was entangled it would be absolutely impossible to get at the last minute the unanimity of either opinion or action that a general strike implies.

There is need to keep up opinion and sentiment against war all the time. There is plenty of evidence that it would take very little to plunge Europe into another war. A week or two ago, a Fascist senator from Italy, speaking on American soil, declared vigorously and picturesquely that Italy had not got her fair share of the spoils of the last war; that she was being hemmed in and must have an outlet for her surplus population. It might have been the ex-kaiser demanding for Germany a place in the sun. He spoke just as the deposed emperor used to talk, and, unfortunately, it has to be admitted that he talked as a lot of his Fascist colleagues in Italy are talking. It is the old, old dodge of autocracy; when things are not going right at home start something outside the country that will give an opportunity to play on national egoism, divert attention from domestic affairs and strengthen the hands of the dictatorship, constitutional or unconstitutional.

Then we have the militaristic mind. A Captain Hart has just published a little book in which he lays down what should be done in the next war. He thinks it is a waste of time, energy, money and feeling to concentrate upon the destruction of the army of the enemy. Strike hard at the vital spots in the enemy's civil organization, he says. In other words, use your biggest and deadliest bombs in destroying the cities, towns and villages of the enemy and thus strike terror into the hearts of the civilian population. To be sure you will kill the old, the weak and the defenceless, you will murder women and children, but it will make the war short, and be more humane in the end.

Well, that is how they are planning the next war; what are we going to do about it? Wait until the storm breaks and then call a general strike, or insist now and right along that nothing shall be left undone that can be done to make war impossible or next to impossible? Surely the latter is at once the more practical and the better guarantee of peace.

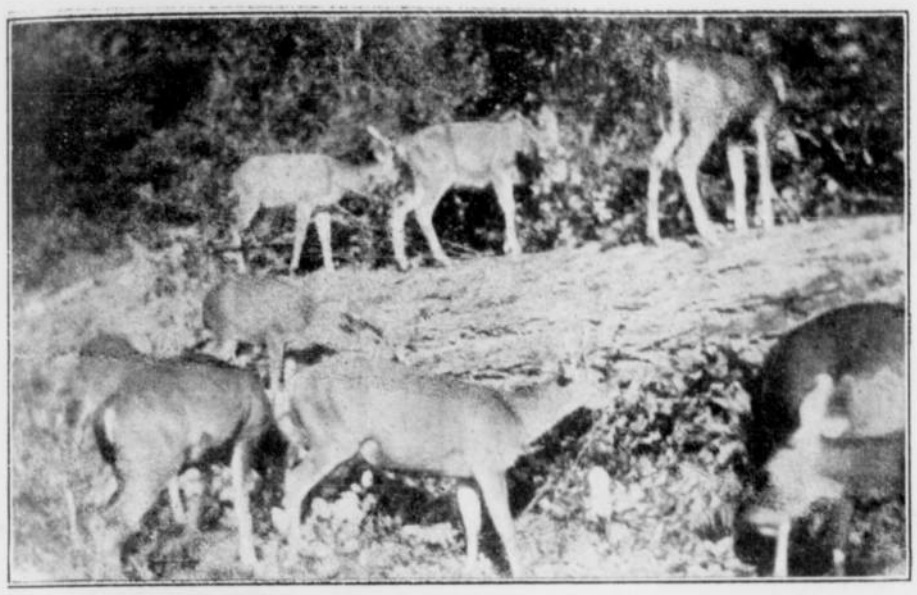
Overhauling the old machine

Tales of the Wild

Some interesting natural history stories of the British Columbia coast---By Francis Dickie

I KNOW a man who has dwelt in the same country place all his life, a matter or 50 years. A bored visitor to the region asked him once how he could bear to remain. With great dignity the countryman replied: "I find a new beauty around about me every day."

Here was a true philosopher; a matured lover of nature. In his pastoral seclusion life was yet forever different. A new bird's song, the different dawns and sunsets, the lilt of crickets, and the thousand things that were to others commonplaces thrilled him always to joyous response. And yet he did not live on a region noted for any outstanding beauty; no sea or mountain panorama met his gaze. Yet he forever found new beauty in his quiet pastoral surroundings.



A common scene on Hardy Island, where hundreds of wild deer live

When I think of him and gaze about me on the wild and magnificent panorama that lies before me on this British Columbia island, I realize the more the richness to which I and all the other men and women dwelling in these open places are heir. Before me a hundred miles of peaks on the distant mainland loom a forever changing vista of mountain moods, pinks and whites and gunbarrel blue, and shades and shadows untellable. And the nearer island shores, lower and rounding hills of rock, stand silhouetted against the greater bulking range. Looking upon it all there comes to me at times that inescapable flavor of bitterness, that emptiness of artistic ashes, which is the heritage of every true writer at the realization how many are the things which cannot fully be conveyed to paper and passed on to his fellow reading mortals.

But long gazing on these snowy peaks brings some of their Budda-like calm, a gift of contemplation and repose. Men are mere motes in the sunshine, or a tangle of shadows swept by the wind onward to who knows what. But one knows that the sun is shining on the sea; that life is good provided man has built a sound philosophy.

In bed, outside on my wide veranda, almost washed by the sea, I lie and gaze upon the stars and know my own littleness. I walk on the wave-washed sand under the argent glow of a moon just turned from fullness. The tide is ebbing. Along the shore-line the close-ranked hemlocks, firs and cedars bend faintly in a passing breeze, as though curtesying to the receding sea, which but two hours ago paid homage at their feet. The long pile wharf with its square freight house squatting half way upon it seems to crouch, in silhouette, like a wondrous daddy-long-leg spider come down from dim-aged time when all things were vast.

It is such surroundings that make for philosophy and deepest love of nature. A man comes closer to both the animate and inanimate about him. Natural history attracts him. Doubtless many who read this are familiar with that book now grown a classic, White's History of Selborne. White was a careful observer. His observations of the animal and bird life were gained by long years of labor. Particularly interesting are his notes of the dates of arrival and departure of the different species, the years in which they were scarce and plentiful, and the possible reasons for this. His notes on a hundred details of the natural history of his English district have proved interesting to both scientists and laymen in the century past.

To all nature lovers, no matter what part of the world they live in, a following of White's plan is here heartily recommended, both as an interesting pastime and a source of reference. Having patterned myself after this leisurely living and most excellent gentleman of Selborne, I here give a brief outline of my natural history journal for the past year in my up-coast home. A thousand journals so kept in various parts of the country would, in a few years' time, furnish information of great value, useful not only to bird and animal lovers, but students of climate and other subjects which are all closely inter-related.

Herewith a rough outline of my notes for the past year.

The Year at Heriot Bay

March 19, the first robin; March 20, the first frog; April 26, the first humming bird, a ruby throat; April 27, plum blossoms falling; May 1, first swallow; May 11, the first bat; May 14, elderberry in full bloom; May 19, first hermit thrush; June 2, first night hawk; July 25, first cricket; September 27, first dog salmon jumps in bay; September 30, Willow grouse very plentiful; October 14, last cricket; October 28, new enemy of salmon discovered.

Such brief notes as these form the headings for more copious observations. Thus for July 25, the first cricket. Those glorious little fellows, the crickets! They are an unending course of study. Merely making comparisons of the variations in their orchestration results in the most interesting data. And the charm of making them! In the hot, still days of summer there is an elan, a vigor in their stridulation which gradually lessens with the coming of the chiller days of autumn. By October the number has dwindled from hundreds to a few. The sounding of these valiant remaining ones is as different as a violin played full-stringed and then touched faintly on but one. The nights grow colder. The orchestra dies to one lone voice, and this faint, with long intervals between each muffled chirp, vaguely suggestive, this chirp, of an ancient clock near to running down. On October 14 the last and bravest of the summer songsters yield to the cold, and the nights are suddenly lonely without him.

It is interesting to note from the diary of that year that in 1922, a record dry summer in B.C., the crickets were apparently more numerous than previously.

Thus one's notes from little items grow copious.

Take the September 30 item: "Willow grouse very numerous."

Grouse Plentiful

On those islands of the Pacific coast not too thickly settled, the grouse are undoubtedly becoming more plentiful than in previous years. There is indeed, I fully believe, good grounds for thinking that the grouse are more plentiful now in such places than before the white man came, for he has largely destroyed the coon, mink and weasel, which formerly kept the grouse so in check by robbing the nests, as well as killing the young and old birds. Of course the game department will claim that the increase is due to the closed season. "Law is law, but common sense is greater," said a famous police magistrate once in Calgary, where he was noted for his unique verdicts. This is apropos to the present situation. Settling up the British Columbia wilderness is hard and not over-profitable work. No one with a sense of fairness will deny these scattered settlers the right to a few mature birds. These people, far from a market usually, keeping few hens usually, such is the high cost of feed, can see no reason why the game so abundantly placed for their disposal should be arbitrarily denied them. But their grievance goes farther than this. The game department put a closed season for so long on willow grouse, for instance, and then threw the season open. Promptly the country is filled with a swarm of hunters from the city, and the game is killed out once more to an extent which would never have been done by the settlers alone, who kill only for meat.

To my mind, and in this every lover of nature and dweller in the wilderness will agree, there is only one reason for the killing of game: the need of meat.

The Settlers' Complaint

Naturally some up-coast settler, whose entire earnings for the year from his little ranch have only totalled about $300, feels resentful when someone comes from a distance at the cost of many dollars to his region, bringing expensive arms and costly dogs and shoots the game that the settler looks upon as his own.

Of course the city hunter has his own point of view. The two will never see eye to eye.

What has been said about the grouse being more plentiful where the white man has come and not too thickly settled, also applies to the deer. By killing off the wolves and the cougar the white man has given the deer an opportunity of increasing which almost counteracts the heavy toll taken yearly by hunters, and it is a very heavy toll.

Here again in the matter of the administration of the game laws, the department is at odds with the settler, and the situation is a difficult one for the game board. I refer to the clause which forbids anyone to have game in their possession more than two weeks after the closing date of the season. By this ridiculous clause 90 per cent. of the up-coast settlers on the islands or mainland are made into criminals, or at least all those who have made a thrifty attempt to store up some food for the winter by canning.

Thus, for instance, an honest, hard-working settler goes out in the game season and takes his allowed limit of three deer. He may get them in one day, or perhaps two; a fairly easy matter. He brings them home. By no possible way, provided his family is an ordinary sized one, can he dispose of the three in this warm climate before they rot. Furthermore, he has not, perhaps, a great deal of time to hunt—many of the settlers work in the lumber camps for long periods—and wishes to leave a supply of food for his wife. So naturally the deer is canned. Yet, though this game was killed in season, two weeks after the season ends, the law automatically makes that man a criminal, when he was doing his best to be thrifty and to make the best use of the game, which ordinarily would have been spoiled.

It may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that the ordinary bona fide settler, the true citizen of the wilderness, never slaughters game. It is to his own interests to preserve the birds and beasts around him, if for only selfish reasons alone. Added to this, the love of the wild creatures is found in many hearts.

Keeping Nature's Balance

And now we come to an outstanding entry in our diary of the year, October 28: "A new enemy of the salmon discovered." As if the salmon had not enough already. From the time the salmon spawns in the gravel until that spawn returns as a full-fledged salmon four years later to spawn and die in the age-old cycle of the species, it may fairly be said the salmon has more various voracious enemies than any other living creature. Nearly a dozen species of smaller fish we know of attack the spawn and young salmon. Ducks eat the roe. Seal and dogfish and man attack the mature fish, and doubtless other enemies we know nothing about. Bears and owls and eagles feed upon them as they spawn far up the inland creeks. And now an enemy, apparently quite as deadly as the worst of those mentioned has been discovered. The little black leech. My attention was called to the remarkable havoc of these loathsome creatures on October 28, by James Law, fish warden for the Heriot Bay region. So far as I know this fish warden has made a new and highly important discovery. With something of the thrill of any scientist on the track of new facts, I accompanied the fish warden up the creek that leads into Hyacinth Bay, a splendid spawning ground visited by humps, dogs and cohoes in large numbers. Along this creek we found hundreds of salmon literally black with thousands of leeches

Continued on Page 15

A bear getting his own breakfast of fish in B.C. waters

Forging Tomorrow's Farm Practice

New things and old in the experimental plots at Saskatchewan University.

By Prof. Manley Champlin
Chief of the Field Husbandry Dept.

OUR work, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts—teaching the students who come to us, carrying on research work in crop improvement, and carrying on extension work throughout the province. The object of all the work is to improve the yield and quality of the crops themselves and to develop systems of crop rotation which will make farming safer and more profitable, one year with another.

While George Bernard Shaw and some other critical writers object to the use of names of those responsible for various parts of an organization, I believe that it may add to the personal interest in our work if the public knows something about the folks who are doing it. Without further excuse permit me to introduce the other members of this department: Prof. Lawrence E. Kirk is primarily concerned with the improvement of forage crops; Prof. James B. Harrington is working for the improvement of the grain crops; Trueman M. Stevenson is specializing in field management; Kenneth Neatby and Hewitt M. Tysdale are assisting in the crop improvement work; Sam Wright looks after the crop rotation and field management experiments on the plots; Charles Sendall keeps busy with the forage crop experiments in the field; Midford Kirk is responsible for our seed farm; Charles Anweiler and Jack Whitehouse care for the cereal or grain improvement experiments in the field; Miss Martha Kustush looks after the office and writes the answers to your letters, of which you sent us about 5,000 last year.

Our objects in all this experimental work may be boiled down to three principal ones:

1. To develop safer systems of crop rotation which will result in safer, more dependable farming methods.
2. To introduce or develop by plant breeding improved varieties of farm crops.
3. To improve the quality and yield of our standard varieties by furnishing foundation or beginning stacks of seed for those who will multiply them and register their crops, thus forming the basis of the registered seed industry.

Crop Rotation Work

With the first object in mind we are devoting several hundred plots to the study of the principles underlying crop rotation. We cannot blindly copy the methods of other countries. That goes without argument. In our rotation experments we begin by growing all the important crops continuously, with and without manure. Then we advance step by step, through the various stages of improvement; first to a two-year rotation in which the soil is cultivated on one field, either in fallow or row crops, and cropped to cereals on the other, alternating back and forth. The next advance is to a three-year rotation in which the three essentials of a good rotation occur, viz., a fallow or cultivated crop, a cereal crop and a clover crop. From these two we advance to the five-field rotation, consisting of (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) cultivated crop, (4) grain plus sweet clover, (5) sweet clover cut twice for hay, then fallowed again for the second round.

Besides this we are trying two ways of using alfalfa and other perennial forage crops in the rotation. The first plan consists in leaving the alfalfa six years on one field and running a three-year rotation of fallow, wheat and oats twice around, sowing a new field of alfalfa the sixth year and plowing up the old field after we are sure we have a catch on the new field. The other plan for perennials consists in a rotation made up of six fields as follows: (1) Fallow, (2) wheat, (3) oats in triple rows, 30 inches apart, cultivated, (4) wheat plus perennial hay crop, (5) hay crop, (6) hay or pasture. You will notice that all of these rotations are designed to study the underlying principles which will aid in planning cropping systems to do away with soil drifting, intermittent income and other troubles which we now have to worry about.

Improving Crop Quality

In order to help maintain the purity and quality of the seed supply of the province, we send out each year hand-picked or "elite stocks" of the standard varieties in as large quantities as we can produce, varying from 50,000 to 80,000 pounds per year. This forms the basis of the registered seed industry which is now well organized in the province. We limit the amount furnished to any one person, as a rule, to about enough for eight acres for a seed multiplying plot. We co-operate with the Dominion Seed Branch and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in having the fields registered. This enables supplies of good seed to increase rapidly.

I venture to prophesy that in the future all progressive farmers will sow seed that is registered or that is the offspring of registered seed, not so much for the purpose of producing registered seed to sell as for the purpose of increasing the yield and improving the quality of their entire crop. I had the pleasure of visiting several such farms a short time ago in the Moose Jaw district, farms where the entire crop is the progeny of registered seed. I wish that all who read this could have taken the same trip and seen the same results that I saw. It was a cure par excellence for blues, melancholia or doubting Thomas mentality under whatever name.

Introducing New Varieties

In the work of developing or introducing new or improved varieties we hold rigidly to the rule that they must be better, in some particular, than varieties now standardized before we release them to the general public. During the past five years we have released selected seed of Gerlach oats because it has yielded better than Banner or Victory at Saskatoon and has a plumper, better filled seed than Banner.

We have introduced Cole oats from South Dakota and released them for the purpose of filling the demand for an extra early oat variety. We have distributed three varieties of corn to be tried in various parts of the province by 100 farmers each year, including Alta Yellow Dent, Dakota White Flint and Northwestern Red Dent. We have introduced and distributed Acme durum wheat to sections of the province where a rust-resistant variety is in demand.

We have introduced a number of promising varieties of soy beans and have sent out three, the Mandarin, Manchuria and Ito San, in the hope of developing a new crop for our conditions. These three are on trial by 45 members of the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association. They are proving resistant to drought and heat and are making a nice showing. It remains to be seen whether they will ripen seed or not. We have introduced, selected and distributed Arctic, the hardiest known variety of sweet clover; Superior, a pure variety of brome grass; and Crown, our highest yielding variety of flax.

New Discoveries in Forage Crops

We have several interesting new developments in forage crops, which are still in the experimental stage, that are proving of absorbing interest. Grimm Sask. 666 alfalfa promises to be the long sought after best strain of Grimm alfalfa for seed production. In addition to our own trials, we are having it tested by the Dominion Experimental Farms and by 12 members of the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association, who are located at strategic points in the province, and by two in Alberta.

The new Zouave, yellow flowered sweet clover, promises to be the real thing as a pasture crop. It also is being tested on the Dominion Experimental Farms and at the other prairie universities. It is not as hardy as Arctic, but excels that variety as a forage and pasture plant, and is fully as hardy as Common sweet clover. We named it Zouave to perpetuate the memory of those famous French soldiers who were noted for being the first to charge and the last to leave the battle front in the American Civil War, in which some of them assisted the Federal side. This sweet clover is one of the first things to grow in the spring and one of the last to quit growing in the fall. The name Zouave also should help to keep it well distinguished in the public mind from Arctic, their initials being at the opposite extremities of the alphabet.

We also have some very interesting self-fertilized strains of brome grass which promises to be almost free from creeping root stocks. As most folks know, the chief objection to brome grass is its creeping root stalk, which makes it difficult to plow up and eradicate.

Western rye grass selections of infinite variability are being grown. Some of these are very leafy. Others are very tall. We are endeavoring to save some of the best of these for propagation.

Sweet Clover-Alfalfa Hybrids

Another interesting development is what may prove to be natural hybrids between sweet clover and alfalfa. Some of the progeny of these hybrids look like alfalfa. Others look like sweet clover. Still others are intermediate in type. It requires little imagination to see the possibilities in a cross of this kind that grows vigorously like sweet clover and tastes like alfalfa. We do not know as yet what the outcome will be, whether they will prove to be biennial or perennial, or whether, like a mule, "they will have no hope of posterity." In one particular they are not like a mule in that they do have "pride of ancestry," for they certainly appear to be the progeny of crosses between Arctic sweet clover and Grimm alfalfa. Professor Kirk is justly proud of these developments. Some years ago I stated that I felt sure that many valuable things were going to waste on our experimental plots because we lacked sufficient trained observers to see things that transpired. In Professor Kirk we are confident that we have a man who can see things and pick them out for the betterment of our future agriculture.

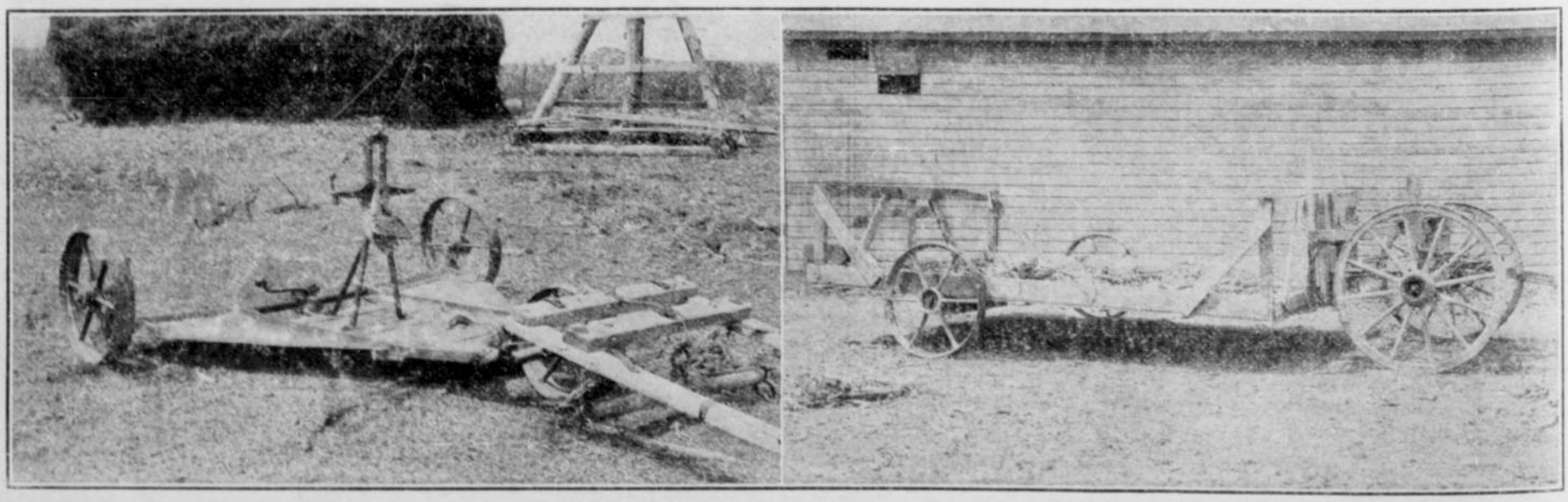
We had not intended to give publicity to these new things until we had given them the usual severe tests to determine something as to their ultimate value, but some of our visitors and friends who have seen them have been so enthusiastic about them that we have abandoned for the moment this policy of caution. Needless to add, there will be no seed available for distribution until such time as our tests have demonstrated their agricultural value in no uncertain manner, but we can promise that whatever comes of this new work will be given to the public in the same systematic manner as that which has gone before.

Old and New Work in Cereal Crops

Our cereal improvement work was begun a dozen years ago by Professor John Bracken and was continued under his supervising by Professor G. H. Cutler and A. W. Henry. During the past five years it has been conducted by Cyril Goulden and Kenneth Neatby. In July, 1924, we secured the services of Dr. J. B. Harrington to carry on this work. Dr. Harrington is one of our own graduates who has spent three years in specialized training for cereal breeding work under Dr. Hayes, of Minnesota University. He has entered upon his work with a vim that should ensure ultimate success.

Some of the work that has been accomplished in cereals and is now available to the farmers of the West has already been enumerated. In addition to that, we have

Continued on Page 20



Two useful implements for harvesting the corn crop

Left—A home-made corn harvester. The two knives are so spaced that two rows of corn are cut at the same time. Right—A low-down bundle rack in use on one of the farms owned by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

Why Does a Pig Root?

Why does a pig root? Prof. J. H. Sheppard, North Dakota Agricultural College, set out to discover what were the most profitable supplements that could be given to pigs running in a field of ripened corn—hogging off corn, as that practice is commonly spoken of in the United States, but incidentally he discovered what induces pigs to root.

The topmost illustration shows the remains of a field occupied by pigs which received nothing in addition to the corn they harvested save soft coal slack and salt. There is hardly a square foot which has not been turned over by the pigs, evidently in search of something which the ration does not contain.

Another field, not shown above, contained a lot of pigs which received alfalfa in addition to the feeds received by the pigs just alluded to. While they did not excavate quite so industriously, they, too, made a fairly complete job of turning the soil over.

The pigs in the field illustrated in the middle panel were given tankage, four-tenths of a pound per pig per day. Rooting was almost entirely stopped. The pigs in the lower photo received all the tankage they would consume. They wasted neither time nor energy in shovelling, as the photo shows. Instead they ate the largest quantity of corn and made the largest gain in weight, 1,641 pounds as against 1,239 pounds for the lot with corn, coal slack and salt only. As the experiment was carried out when hogs were cheap and tankage expensive—7c and 7½c and $75 per ton respectively, the lot with the smaller feed of tankage proved the most profitable.

The pigs weren't after protein, or alfalfa would have stopped the rooting to a more marked extent. Tankage is high in mineral matter. As soon as they got it in digestible form, they gave up the strenuous job of gouging it out with their snouts and devoted their days to a custom even more congenial to the heart of a hog—dozing and growing fat.

Tankage has not come into wide usage in Western Canada, but there is one lesson hog owners may gather from this experiment. Why not put away a few scraper loads of sods in some place where they will not freeze readily and give the pigs a treat during winter?

Bought Wire Co-operatively

The Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association of Calgary, has this season sent forward for co-operative sale seven car loads of wool, containing a total of 160,574 pounds, to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, Toronto. This year's shipments from the association at Calgary show an increase of 62,542 pounds over the consignments of last year, when four car loads were sent forward. A few small shipments are still being received from the breeders, and another part car will have to be sent forward in two or three weeks' time This increase in consignments may be taken as further evidence of the service rendered by the association to the breeders through the efficient marketing organization, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited.

Last spring, in order to assist the breeders in obtaining coyote-proof wire fencing on as reasonble a basis as possible, the association obtained tenders for a supply of wire and brought in a car load of woven-wire fence for its members, the price, f.o.b. Calgary being $37.30 per 100 rods for 26-inch fencing; $42.40 per 100 rods for 32-inch fencing, and $46.25 per 100 rods for 36-inch fencing. This co-operative undertaking was appreciated by the members who desired to obtain wire in this way. Prices will again be obtained from the manufacturers, and if the members of the association or the sheep breeders of the province intimate a desire to obtain a sufficient quantity of wire to make up one or more car loads, further shipments will be made. Information regarding same may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, Calgary.

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Montreal	Oct. 16	S.S. Montcalm	to	Liverpool
Montreal	Oct. 21	S.S. Minnedosa	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	Oct. 22	S.S. Marburn	to	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	Oct. 23	S.S. Montclare	to	Liverpool
Quebec	Oct. 30	S.S. Montnairn	to	Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 4	S.S. Melita	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	Nov. 5	S.S. Metagama	to	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	Nov. 6	S.S. Montrose	to	Liverpool
Quebec	Nov. 11	S.S. Empress of France	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg
Montreal	Nov. 13	S.S. Montcalm	to	Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 18	S.S. Minnedosa	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	Nov. 19	S.S. Marburn	to	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	Nov. 20	S.S. Montclare	to	Liverpool
Quebec	Nov. 25	S.S. Montnairn	to	Liverpool
Montreal	Dec. 4	S.S. Montrose	to	Liverpool
Montreal	Dec. 10	S.S. Melita	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
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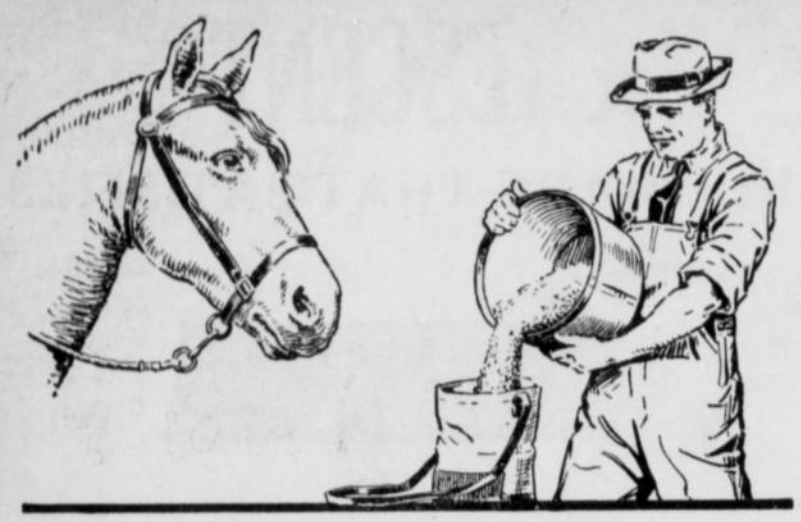

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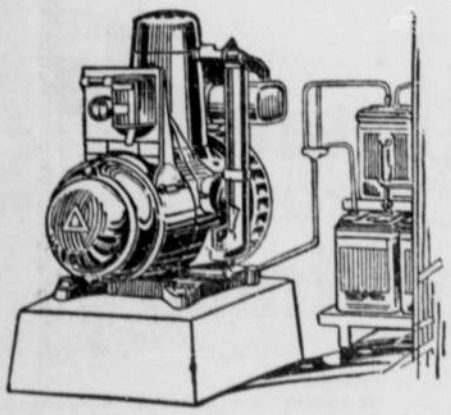

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The Horse-barn Medicine Chest

Some time-honored remedies employed by stockmen

THE love of "doctoring" whether of men or beasts, is inherent in all races, and the medicine man in a tribe is second only to the Chief in the estimation of the people.

Men will attempt to doctor their own animals, and this inclination can be intelligently directed to the employment of remedies of proved value and safe in the hands of the stock owner of average intelligence. A well-wisher would desire to direct the attention of the animal owner away from the use of biologics, leaving their use and development to the technician, and towards simple, easy procurable and safe remedies which have proved their worth. There are many such. Some of the most successful practitioners have confined themselves to quite a limited number of drugs, and learned their real value, while other doctors have tried every new thing in turn.

We may take for example the two most familiar salts of soda and magnesium, the sulphates better known as Glauber's salts and Epsom salts. In large doses, and preferably combined with cordials such as mustard and ginger, they act as safe and valuable aperients for all stock. In small doses, very small ones, the sulphate of magnesium is one of the most valuable alteratives which enter into the best condition powders. Given regularly (and this is the secret of all alterative-condition powders), they help to maintain the balance in metabolism. The animal being got ready for work, or put up to fat, or preparing for a show, will consume with profit a richer and larger ration than without this aid.

The sulphate of sodium has other desirable properties, one of which has been named. In small doses, it is specially valuable in keeping down the tendency to grease in horses and is an anti-gout and rheumatic remedy which held its own for a hundred years in human and animal medicine before the salicylates, originally made from the inner bark of the willow, took its place, or has done so in part. The Glauber's salts can be given over a considerable period, whereas the newer remedy more or less suspends digestion, and is only suited to acute cases.

The modern system of poultry keeping has demonstrated the fact that over-fed birds are specially prone to gout, the post-mortem evidence being very striking in the deposit of what looks like white flour on the heart, the chest and liver surfaces. Almost certain success attends a fast followed by small doses of Glauber's salts given to the flock from which one or more victims of gout have been killed or died. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and dogs profit by small doses. Both these drugs are so cheap that they have failed of appreciation for that reason alone. It is like the cold-water bandage. The horse owner would rather buy an expensive bottle of "oils," and perhaps undo with water the mischief caused by vesicants afterwards, and on the advice of the veterinary surgeon he would never have needed if the cold douche and the bandage had been first employed.

Uses of Sulphur

Sulphur is one of the oldest and still most useful remedies in the world. Animals with mange recovered by rolling in the sulphurous dust on the slopes of volcanoes, but their masters with the itch had first applied the treatment to themselves. A similar parasite is the cause in both species. Sulphur is a valuable drug for both internal and external use, but a word of caution should be entered here against giving large doses as an aperient. They can, and have, proved poisonous. Pigs tolerate large doses best, and horses worst.

A tradition prevails that black sulphur is better for pigs than the yellow article. There is nothing in it. When sulphur is sublimed or refined, the outer portion is more or less blackened. There is not enough of this to supply the demand and that which is sold is merely discolored by the addition of a little charcoal. Sulphur is most valuable as an alterative in condition powders or in the Saturday night mash, with nitre and salts. It forms the largest part in the ordinary mixed alterative-condition powders sold by chemists. Its value is high. Its cost is low.

Castor oil is another of the old valued drugs which are safe, quick, and efficient in action. Its viscidity makes it inconvenient to administer to a squealing pig or a restless beast, and it is a little disposed to nauseate a horse. If mixed with equal parts of linseed oil it "runs" better and acts quite as well. Where rapid action is required, it is preferable to any other oleanginous drug. It has the disadvantage of leaving a tendency to constipation afterwards, unless diluted with other fixed oils. Advantage is taken of this astringent influence in selecting it as the most suitable for scour in young animals, and in part explains why a purge is given to an animal already affected with scouring. It is a very useful drug, but has its limitations, and is not always judiciously employed, as when given to and spilled over a cat that never recovers from the nausea created.

Linseed Oil

If this is purchased of a chemist, it will be what painters call "raw," but in purchasing at an oil shop, the buyer should make sure that he is not served with boiled oil from which some of the medicinal qualities have been removed. As a gentle aperient or in alternation with salts in a great volume of water, repeated doses can be given for stoppage. It is specially valuable in those cases of indigestion where bloat occurs, as it masks gas while aiding the stomach and bowels to pass on the fermented bulk of food. Its food value is generally known. The price need not be considered when employed as a drug.

The crude black article is meant whenever treacle is prescribed for farm animals. The refined golden syrups of our tables are not as valuable, and cost very much more. There is sometimes a difficulty in getting it, and a keg of it bought wholesale is worth while, as it can be fed profitably if not required as medicine. Supposing there is a case of stomach staggers, or of stoppage in the bowels, the changes can be rung on salts, linseed oil and black treacle. Better results may be anticipated than from excessive or repeated dosings with a single drug. A comparatively new remedy should be mentioned here, namely, medicinal paraffin. It is rather expensive for general use, but has the advantage of no limitation being put upon the number of doses repeated. It simply oils the machine, as it does an inanimate one. It does not nauseate, and a superfluity of it is only a waste of material, not an injury to the patient.

Turpentine

Turpentine is another of the good old remedies, never at any time sufficiently valued, as its antiseptic properties are not generally known. As a stimulant or antispasmodic in gripes and obstructions, mixed with linseed oil or with milk, it uplifts the patient and neutralizes the poisons which often give rise to blowing up with gases eliminated by fermented and long retained or unsuitable food. Its action in bloat may be particularly advocated in conjunction with linseed oil. Both mask the gas, while the turpentine restores contractile power to the temporarily paralysed stomach. It is one of the best worm destroyers, being useful against both round and tape-worms, and when given for lung worms or husk is volatilised and a portion passes over the worms in the air tubes, causing their death or enfeeblement so that many are coughed up. Given as a drench, it reaches the strongles in the fourth stomach of calves and lambs affected with what was originally known as the Lincolnshire lamb disease.

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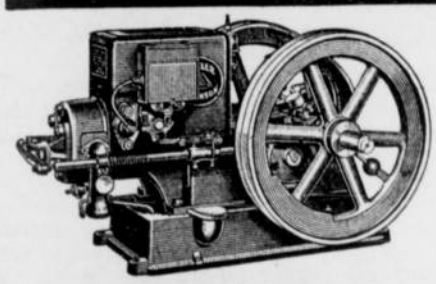

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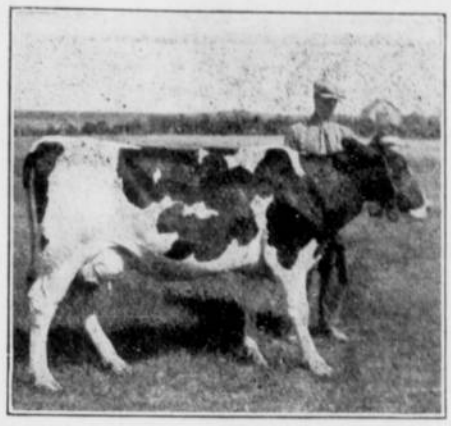

Flossy Segis Ormsby R.O.P. record as two-year-old: 20,243 pounds milk, 635 pounds fat. Owned by B. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

help to destroy the microbes which cause it, and hold together the red blood corpuscles whose breaking up is the cause of the discolored urine.

From what has been said above, it will be seen that stock owners who from choice or necessity act as their own "vets," do not need a great armamentarium of drugs and instruments in order to treat the ordinary diseases to which domestic animals are liable. Concluding on the note with which this article was begun, one may say that to know the action of a few well-tried drugs, and such as are easily obtainable, is better than to attempt intravenous and hypodermic treatments or the use of biologics as yet but imperfectly understood by experts themselves.—Vet., in the Farmer and Stockbreeder Year Book.

Dept. Revises Ram Premium Policy

Farmers who keep sheep will be interested in the Ram Premium Policy of the Dominion Livestock Branch. This policy has been recently revised, and a pamphlet containing the rules and regulations up-to-date, may be obtained from the Sheep Division, Dominion Livestock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. According to the new regulations 10 or more farmers in a district, each keeping 10 or more breeding ewes, and none of whom has previously kept a pure-bred ram, must agree to purchase pure-bred rams of the same breed. Two farmers, each of whom keeps less than 10 ewes, may combine their flocks as a unit under the plan. Certain regulations, detailed in the pamphlet, such as dipping and docking a flock of lambs, must be complied with. When this is done two annual payments of $5.00 each will be paid by the Livestock Branch for each ram used, which will go a long way in making up the difference between the cost of a scrub ram and that of a good, pure-bred ram. The increased value in wool and lambs easily makes up the balance.

Not many bulls receive Xmas cards, but J. D. McGregor's herd header received this one last year. The inscription on the back is "Xmas greetings from your son in North Carolina. Karl R."

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The too-full milk pail comes to grief

PROBABLY every farmer who ever owned a cow, has yielded to the temptation to fill the pail too full—only to have it bump against his knees, spill milk all over his feet, lose part of the contents and his temper in the bargain. A few steps saved—but much more lost!

That's like trying to save a few cents a gallon on cheap oil for your Ford. *The saving isn't worth the chance you take.* Judging your expected savings purely on a price per quart basis, the most you can save in a year is very little, perhaps $5.00.

But price per quart is no accurate basis for figuring oil costs. Price per mile *is*.

With inferior or incorrect oil your price *per mile* includes the prematurely-worn rings and pistons, the burned-out bearings, the quickly-formed carbon, the loss of power, and the increased gas and oil consumption that always follows low quality lubrication.

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Rust—One Way Out

Black rust has killed the profitable production of hard spring wheat in south-western Manitoba. We no longer grow any great quantity of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern wheat. Why conceal or deny the truth? What are the men most concerned—the farmers—doing about it? In 1916, when black rust hit the south-west, a cry of despair swept the country. Today, farmers take black rust as a matter of course and arrange their cropping systems to meet its attacks. The majority of our farmers have lost faith in Marquis wheat and are substituting for it barley and durum wheat.

Granted we can produce these crops successfully, our next problem is markets. The black rust belt in Manitoba and Saskatchewan grows approximately 3,000,000 acres of wheat. Suppose we substitute barley and durum wheat for Marquis wheat, we may be faced with the problem of marketing 75,000,000 bushels of barley and durum wheat. Britain is our best customer for wheat and flour. Will she buy such a quantity of barley and durum wheat? In 1923 Britain imported 100,929,623 hundredweight of wheat, valued at $261,812,456, and 18,143,880 hundredweight of barley, valued at $38,130,250. Canada sold her 28,486,785 hundredweight of wheat and 3,008,585 hundredweight of barley.

What is the way out?

In 1923 Britain purchased $236,588,156 worth of bacon and ham. Why not devote one-half or one-third of the wheat acreage of the black rust belt to growing oats and barley, and market this grain as fat cattle and select bacon on the British market?

Was Good Grass Country

The writer urges the farmers of the south-west to keep enough oats and barley out of this year's crop despite the high prices, to feed the number of hogs they can conveniently handle, and to plan to enlarge their operations in the line of fattening steers and raising hogs for the British market. I will attempt to "sell" the south-west to our farmers as a stockman's paradise. The prairies of the south-west are part of the "long-grass country," it was at one time the best buffalo country of the southern prairies. Today, three acres of native prairie pasture will keep a steer through the season compared to the 20 or 25 acres necessary in the short-grass regions of the old ranching country.

A country that will grow good wild grass will also grow good tame grass. In every part of the south-west western rye grass and brome grass, when used for pasture or hay, give wonderful returns. We have the best sweet clover soil in the West. Sweet clover will pasture one head of stock per acre for the season, or give a yield of two to four tons of hay per acre. We can grow good crops of corn and sunflowers. Further, we have plenty of water for stock, and over most of the country there is native timber for shelter, fencing and building material

The last three seasons have proven that we can grow oats and barley of extra high grade, and secure good yields. Many of our advisers tell us to devote our energies to dairying but our country has always been and always will be a grain-growing country. The production and fattening of beef cattle and hogs gives a greater cash return for the labor expended than dairying. Much of our farm land now used for grain growing would give a greater net profit per acre if used for pasturing beef cattle.

Hard Pill to Swallow

The program outlined is not a popular one at present, but consider a moment some facts about the black rust menace. Weather conditions in 1923, 1924 and 1925, varied widely; yet each season we had heavy losses from black rust. Our losses on the wheat crop were at least 50 per cent. Black rust attacks every variety of hard spring wheat at a certain stage, regardless of weather conditions. Wheat on backsetting is as badly rusted as wheat on old land. This section of the black rust belt is a dry farming country. Summerfallowing or summerfallow substitutes are essential for

drought insurance. But summerfallow wheat always suffers the worst from rust attacks. That is, the backbone of our wheat-farming system has broken down.

A rusted crop is expensive to thresh, threshing charges in this territory average $2.00 per acre. Further, threshing is such a long-drawn-out job, that there is no time to do fall plowing or fall cultivation. Every farmer tries to own and operate a threshing outfit to overcome high threshing costs. This means an investment of $1,700 or $2,000 to be paid out of the rusted crop.

Throughout the south-west well-improved farms can be purchased on easy terms at prices ranging from $10 to $20 per acre. Why? A ten-bushel-per-acre crop of rusted wheat does not pay working expenses, whether it sells for 50c or $2.00 per bushel, particularly when you have 30 bushel per acre straw. These lands are not worth $5.00 per acre for growing Marquis wheat, but they are worth $30 to $40 per acre for livestock production.

We have no guarantee that present grain prices will last, let us prepare now for lower prices and forestall a disaster like that of 1921 and 1922.—Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

Threshing Rings

"Any five or more farmers in Saskatchewan desiring to form a company for the purpose of operating a threshing ring, may become incorporated under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act, for a fee of $4.50," states W. Waldron, acting provincial registrar of co-operative associations.

"We have," he states, "dozens of farmers' associations incorporated for the purpose of purchasing their supplies co-operatively, and over 50 associations operating stores, many are operating community pastures, and others become incorporated for the purpose of building a community hall. One group was recently incorporated to run a beef ring, as it was recognized that the slaughter house, which is a good one, was a valuable asset, and should be vested in a legally-constituted body.

"So far, however," adds Mr. Waldron, "we have no threshing ring incorporated, notwithstanding the fact that many farmers enter into various kinds of partnerships and joint ownership in order to operate a threshing outfit."

There are one or two points in connection with incorporation under the Associations Act which prospective shareholders should remember.

Section 8 (1) reads:

"The association shall, except as hereinafter provided, pay for all goods purchased upon delivery;

"Provided, that any association may purchase upon credit from any other agricultural co-operative association or any company, association or society incorporated by any special act of the legislature of Saskatchewan, having objects wholly or in part similar to those of agricultural co-operative associations."

While Section 10 states:

"The directors shall not have power to pledge the credit of the association except as aforesaid, or for the purchase price or rental of business premises, insurance, salaries and incidental expenses, or for moneys borrowed to pay for goods purchased or expenses incurred in connection therewith or the shipment thereof."

This means, as related to threshing rings, that money may be borrowed from the bank and the association, through its elected officers, pledges the assets of the association.

As the act stands at present it does not provide much accommodation for a group of farmers who purchase an outfit by paying so much down and the remainder "on time," as the seller generally requires substantial security. Where two or three farmers enter into an arrangement to purchase a threshing outfit we strongly urge them to have a local lawyer draw up an agreement, but where five or more farmers wish to act together, incorporation is advised, either under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act or under the Companies Act, which latter, in certain cases, is more suitable than the first-named act. Farmers interested in this matter are invited to send full particulars to the Registrar, Co-operative Associations, Department of Agriculture, Regina, who will be glad to advise them.

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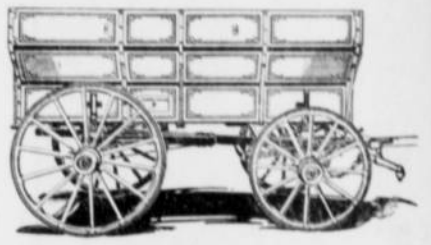

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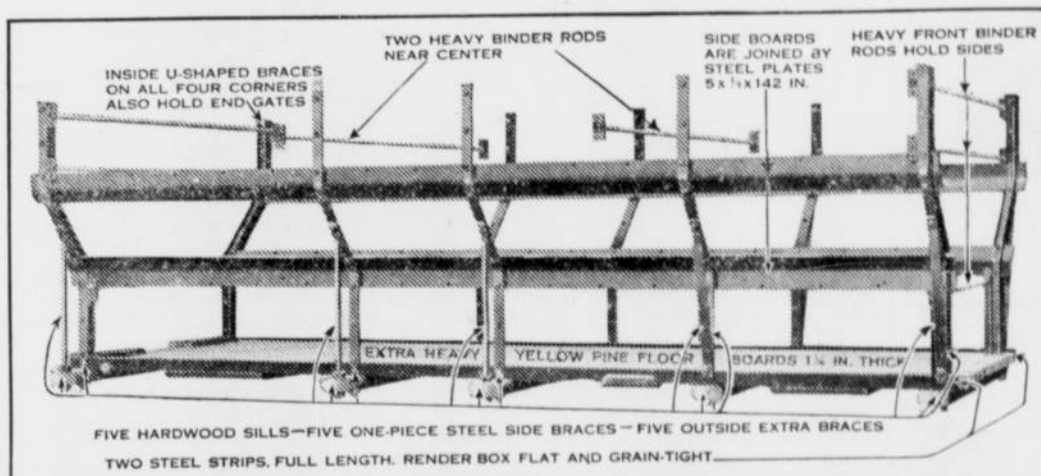

Skeleton ironwork used on the McCormick-Deering grain tanks. This shows where the strength and weight are placed. To appreciate this strong, massive construction fully you should see the box itself at the store of the McCormick-Deering agent.

Industrial Uses for Corn Crop

Remarkable progress in utilizing the waste products of the corn crop, such as corn cobs, stalks and leaves, has been made during the past few years. A list of products made from corn, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, reads like an industrial catalog.

The list contains 146 commodities, including such items as axle grease and face powder, shoe heels and chair cushions, cigarette holders and gun powder, incense and punk, phonograph records and shaving soap, shoe horns and varnish. The list of commodities ranges from absorbents for nitroglycerine in the manufacture of dynamite to xylose, a kind of sugar.

Chemists of the Department of Agriculture have been working on the problem of utilizing the waste products of this tremendously important crop since 1918, and have discovered many uses that are commercially practicable. Adhesive materials belonging to the same group of chemicals as starch, dextrine and sugars are extracted from the cobs cooked under pressure in super-heated water.

Pentosan adhesives can be used for pasting fibre boxes and cheap paper bags. A special use is in the manufacture of briquettes from fine sizes of anthracite. More than 60 patents on the production of furfural from corn cobs and its utilization have been issued in the United States and other countries during the past five years.

Laboratory work has also developed cheap processes for extracting from the corn cob a synthetic resin from which can be made telephone receivers, phonograph records, and noiseless gears. Pipe stems, electrical instrument parts formerly made of hard rubber, buttons, binders for brushes, glue, and a hundred other kindred articles are now being manufactured from synthetic resin compounds which are made with furfural.

Corn cobs, it has been found, can be used in the manufacture of a lumber substitute where high tensile strength is not required. The weight of the material approximates that of light wood and may be shaped by wood-working tools the same as lumber. It is desirable for making spools, which it is estimated can be produced more cheaply than similar spools from birch wood. It can be used in picture frames and mouldings, and may be shaped with rolls to form a wall board of the desired thickness and width.

A New Kota Cross

A hybrid wheat, Ceres, proved a high yielder this year at the plots maintained by the North Dakota Agricultural College Experiment Station, reports L. R. Waldron, plant breeder. Ceres wheat is a cross between Kota and Marquis wheat varieties, and was developed at the North Dakota station. This variety yielded 33 bushels to the acre.

A number of other hybrid wheats were also tried out, but most of them failed to give satisfactory results. Disease, weak straw, low yields, and other causes soon eliminate most new crosses, Mr. Waldron explains.

Marquis yielded 24 bushels per acre

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while Kota gave but one bushel more. The five days of very severe hot weather may have injured Kota considerably, Mr. Waldron says.

As these wheats were all sown very early, April 1, certain of the early ones perhaps gave good yields because of their early ripening. Ruby yielded 26 bushels per acre, and Garnet, the new Canadian variety, yielded 27. Prelude was at the bottom of the list, yielding but 15 bushels.

Durum varieties yielded better than most of the common varieties, but only one variety, Mindum, outyielded Ceres. The average yield of Mindum wheat was 37 bushels per acre. Kubanka yielded 28 bushels, while the new variety, Nohola, with solid straw and black beards, yielded 27 bushels.

Sealing Stave Silo at Bottom

Q.—I am about to erect my stave silo, and would like to know how to fix the bottom of silo to foundation to keep out all air and preserve the silage. Should a rim of cement be made around the outside wall of the silo with clay inside? Or no rim on the outside? Or cement rim on inside? Or no rim at all, but just a slant of 10 degrees or so on foundation? If rim of cement is made on outside, should the space between rim and side be sealed with tar or asphalt? Or is clay on inside as good as anything? How much smaller should the pit be on inside, if the silo is 12 feet inside? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

A.—There is some difference in opinion and practice as to the best way of joining a stave silo to its foundation. Some recommend making the pit the same diameter as the inside of the silo, so that silo wall and pit wall make a continuous line. This does not work out well in practice as it is impossible to tell before erection just what diameter of wood-stave silo will be after erecting and tightening the hoops. Besides, after a wood-stave silo has the hoops tightened several times there is a noticeable decrease in the diameter, and a silo so set on the foundation is likely to be drawn off of it on the inside. There is also an objection to having a shoulder of concrete on the inside, as this will prevent the proper tightening of the lower hoops. A shoulder on the outside and the space filled with tar or asphalt would not be objectionable, except that it is unnecessary and would have to be gone over every time the lower hoops are tightened.

The best opinion now is that the foundation wall should be practically flat, or with a slight slope on the outside, that it should be about 12 inches thick, and that when built the inside of pit should be at least six inches inside the inner edge of staves. This gives a foot less diameter for the pit and allows plenty of room for contraction with tightening of hoops. With the pressure of creosote-treated staves, the shrinking is very small and so much difference in diameter is not needed. The inner edge of pit wall should be slightly bevelled. The silo should be firmly bolted to the foundation by bolts set in the concrete. Usually a seal of soft clay applied all around the bottom each time it is filled is sufficient to make a tight joint between foundation and wall.—I. W. D.

Diseases of Bees

By L. T. Floyd

Manitoba Agricultural College Extension Service

To one new to the work the question of bee diseases does not mean very much, but no greater disappointment can come to a novice than to find that with his newly-acquired property he has on his hands a case of American Foul Brood; that although his bees may live, swarm, and gather some surplus, his endeavors cannot yield a profit until every germ of the disease is destroyed.

American Foul Brood is to the bee-keeper what the sow thistle is to the farmer, and only very thorough methods will stamp out the invader in either case. We have two bee diseases in Western Canada with which the bee-keeper must acquaint himself. These are Sac Brood and American Foul Brood, both are diseases of the young bee or larva. The first named does little damage, but is important because of the fact that it resembles somewhat the other disease and may be confused with it. It is important that the beginner acquaint himself with the appearance of the healthy brood in all its different stages of growth, and then he will easily detect disease if it makes its appearance. The operator should, as far as possible, control the bees with an intelligent use of the smoke. This comes with practice. Not much smoke is needed, but this must be given at the proper time to get the best results. He must be able to control them in order, or he may miss symptoms of disease in his hurried examination. The healthy worker grub appears of a pearly-white color in the cells, and is sealed up at six days of age. When affected with Sac Brood the grub dies stretched out in the cell and the cells are sometimes capped over and sometimes open. If capped, the cappings appear darker than those covering healthy grubs, and sometimes have a small hole in the capping as though a pin had been stuck through.

Easily Distinguished

The same is true of the other disease. To distinguish between the two the operator tears down the capping with a toothpick or similar instrument and attempts to remove the occupant from the cell. If it is Sac Brood the larva can be removed intact and resembles at one stage a small sac of water (hence the name Sac Brood), later it dries down to a crisp scale that also can be easily removed, and is generally removed by the bees. If the disease is the much dreaded American Foul Brood (given the name because the disease was first studied in America), it will be of a coffee color, and cannot be removed readily from the cell; it tears to pieces and at one stage is very ropy and will string out for several inches. When this is apparent the operator can take it for granted that he has a serious job on his hands.

The disease is slow but sure in its work. In every cell are thousands of the germs, so small that only the most powerful magnifying glass will show them. While it is in the gelatinous stage the bees do not move it around, but later it dries down to a scale, and this scale fastens itself to the bottom of the cell wall, which the bees cannot remove. Over it they store honey and the spores of the disease are then carried from these cells and fed to the young grubs, causing their death only after they have reached the stage where they are sealed up.

The bees polish the back and sides of these cells holding disease scales, the queen lays in them and the grub hatches and lives out its six days consuming a large amount of food and then dies, so that the process goes on and much energy is entirely lost to the colony as the grub which has received all the care given to a healthy one does not develop into an adult worker.

When the disease builds up in the colony, which may take two or three seasons, the number of bees that develop into adults become fewer and fewer, and in its weakened state the colony is robbed out by the stronger ones, thus the best colonies in the yard early become the victims, and these in their turn become the weak ones.

Bees Supply Clue

Swarms from these colonies if hived in clean hives on full sheets of foundation instead of combs, will nearly, if not entirely, clean themselves of the disease, as they use the honey carried with them, either as food for themselves or to build wax in the new home. Beekeepers early found that this was the case, and devised methods of treatment along similar lines.

To treat, the operator generally waits until the bees are gathering more honey than they need. He then

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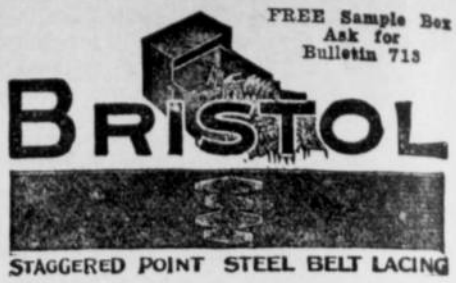

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prepares a clean hive and places pieces of lath or narrow boards instead of the frames. These are cut to fit on the rabbits, making a false cover. The queen is found and clipped, this precaution is necessary or the bees may swarm. All the combs are then taken and shaken or brushed at the entrance of the new hive, which should be placed on the old stand. A piece of old sacking may be placed on the ground to catch the drips of honey; this can later be destroyed with fire. This operation is a very simple one, the bees will rush into the new hive and the colony is easier to hive than a swarm.

All the combs should be destroyed. If any contain honey this is all right as human food, but must be kept away from the bees. The combs can be melted into wax if this is considered worth while, or, if not, they should be burned. When burned a hole should be dug and the combs burned in the hole and the remains covered carefully with earth to keep the bees from the honey, which will not burn up completely.

After the bees have been left on the slats four days these slats should be taken from them and full sheet of foundation given, when, if there is honey coming in, they will build up rapidly. The hive bodies, covers and bottom boards of colonies treated need not be destroyed. The burr comb and propolis should be scraped from them and the interior scorched with fire, a gasoline torch is generally used for this purpose, or a quicker way is to paint them with gasoline and fire them at once. The fire will run quickly over the wood and go out, this will destroy all germs. If this treatment has been carefully carried out and all diseased material kept away from the bees after treatment, the cure will be complete, but for some reason or other disease sometimes returns, so the operator must not take too much for granted, and must keep a careful watch for two or three years.

Vigilance is the secret of success. If a single cell of disease is found later the comb should be removed and destroyed; if more than one cell the colony should be treated. All super combs over diseased colonies should be destroyed as well as the combs in which brood has been reared.

Farm Colonies Have Advantage

One of the advantages we have in fighting bee diseases in Western Canada is the distance between apiaries, but where the disease appears in villages or towns, all the diseased apiaries must be treated or the work is useless. Where disease is found in the fall of the year it is perhaps better to destroy all diseased colonies and save their honey. The amount of work will be lessened, and when it shows up in any of the other colonies in the yard, as it is almost sure to do, the number to be treated will be decreased.

Beekeepers finding disease are strongly advised to refrain from putting more money in bees or equipment until sure that the disease is all stamped out, and this will take two or three years after treatment. Government inspector can only do a small amount of the work, much depends on the beekeeper himself. Inspectors can locate the disease and sometimes assist with the first treatment, but unless the beekeeper himself co-operates heartily the work can be undone in countless different ways. The law forbids the owner of diseased bees from selling or even giving away of diseased bees or equipment, and in a number of cases beekeepers have been forced to repay the money given for bees that were diseased.

One point must be made clear, and that is that the honey from diseased bees is all right as human food. This disease has also no apparent effect on the live bee after it reaches maturity, it is only the young that is affected. Where dead larva is found in hives of bees and the owner is in doubt as to whether or not it is American Foul Brood, a piece of comb two or three inches square should be cut out and mailed to the inspector for the province, or to C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist, C.E.F., Ottawa, for inspection. No charge will be made for the service.

Tales of the Wild

Continued from Page 7

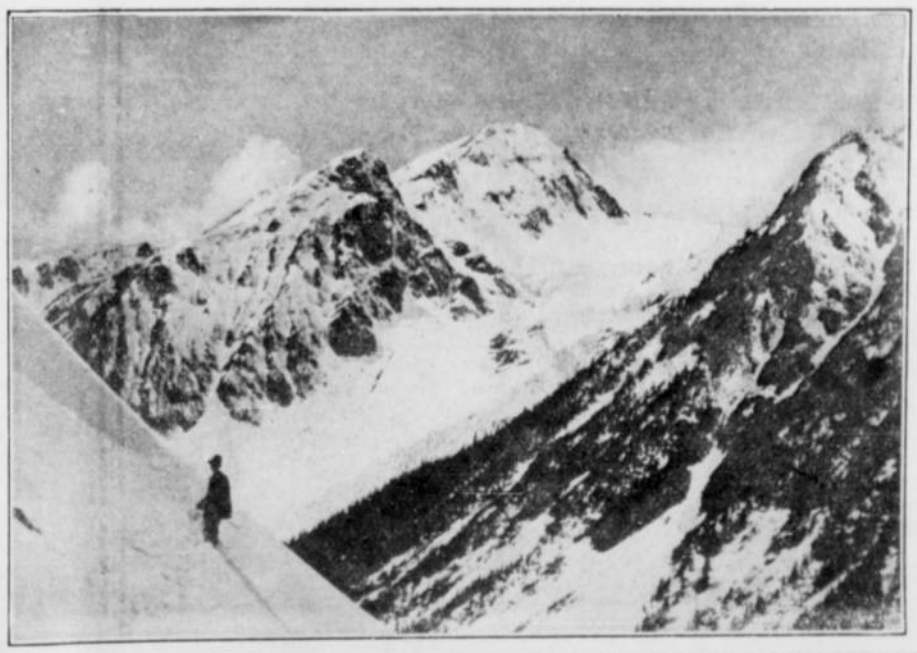
which set upon the salmon as soon as they struck fresh water. The leeches fastened upon the fish everywhere, but chiefly fastened upon the gills. Here they gathered in great clots, quickly stopping up the openings. Such were the masses of them that the salmon were killed before they could spawn. We demonstrated this by pressing the eggs out of several females.

Whether this state of affairs is peculiar to this creek or occurs in many, certainly could be investigated, as, judged from the evidences in the creek, the loss of unspawned salmon is very large.

In connection with this discovery, fish warden Law informed me that in previous years the wild ducks, particularly mallards, came up this creek in large numbers and fed upon the leeches. The last two seasons, however, the ducks have been very few in number, and so nature's generally nicely adjusted balance of power has swung heavily in favor of the leeches to such an extent they now prey upon the salmon.

All those interested in natural history no doubt have witnessed the remarkability of an owl to turn his head completely around without moving the body. This reminds me of the story of the surveyor who, coming through the woods, saw an owl on an alder limb. As the man walked past it he noted the bird's head turning as it followed him with its eyes. This aroused him to try an experiment, so he walked around the tree and still the bird followed him. He kept on walking around and around till the bird twisted his head off and it fell to the ground.

As the heading of this article permits some wild tales, no one can take exception to this one. Of more scientific



This looks like winter, but photograph was taken on June 10. Hunting grizzly bear at a 4,000-foot altitude in British Columbia is a chilly job

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Read the **Classified** Columns

interest is the information of a Churchouse Indian, given to one of the forest rangers and passed on to me. The Indian has noted of late years that the big owls come down to the beds of the creeks and rivers and feed on spawning salmon, something he claimed he had never seen them do previously. The incident is of decided interest, pointing either to a growing scarcity of the bird's natural food, or to the owl changing its habits.

While on the subject of birds, the story of the tame gull of the Yuculta Rapids is of interest. This bird has been made a pet of by a fisherman. The gull, at the same time, did not desert his companions. Thus it would be often flying among other gulls at a considerable distance from the boat. The old fisherman took great pleasure in astonishing visitors by calling out at times, "Here Bob, Bob, Bob," and along would come the gull hurrying in answer.

That the sense of play is common in animals and birds is admitted. One of the most striking evidences of this is to be found at the Yuculta Rapids. Here the water of the ebbing and flooding tides pouring through the narrow vent between Stuart Island and Sonora create a roaring current, with boils and eddies innumerable. About this swift water at the lower end of Stuart Island the gulls gather in thousands. Alighting upon the water they go whirling along at six or seven miles an hour, and faster when the tides are strongest. They ride the water in this way for distances varying from a quarter of a mile to a mile. Thousands of them gather, undoubtedly, for this sport alone. In their shrill cries, as they go shooting along, is the same ecstatic note that small boys and girls utter upon a slide. Having reached the point where the current loses its swiftness the gulls rise and fly back, and do the game all over again for the entire period of the fast water. It is unquestionably one of the most unique things British Columbia has to offer.

Tame deer are quite common. Several miles out to sea a forest ranger in his gas boat came upon a fawn, probably not more than four months old, swimming all alone. How it came to be there is certainly a mystery, for while it is no uncommon thing to find mature deer this far from land, a fawn alone is rather difficult to explain. The poor little creature was nearly all in, and when the man came for it in his dinghy it headed right for him. He took it to Alert Bay, and it became quite a pet. In one logging camp on Vancouver Island a young deer used to live in the bunk house, and would jump from the floor into the top bunks—this was in the days before the establishment of modern camps.

Wild Creatures as Pets

Tame coons, porcupines, ducks, grouse, and even a tame codfish are on record. One man had a tame eagle which used to bring home fish.

There is a man living near me on one of the islands who kept a tame beaver for ten years. As a little thing he took it to bed with him. Every night about the hour of 12 it woke up and cried for food. Good-naturedly the man allowed his sleep to be broken to give it a bit of biscuit. After eating, the beaver would smooth down its stomach with its paws for several moments, then lie down with its head on the pillow in the most human way. It followed him like a dog, a habit which at last proved unfortunate, for one day at a picnic an Indian kicked it in the stomach, injuring it internally, so that it died shortly afterwards.

An up-coast fisherman, one spring, got a baby seal of the hair seal species, which became a great pet and stayed with him all summer. In the autumn, when he was ready to go to his winter quarters on an island farther south, he decided he could not keep it any longer, so put it overboard. He then hurriedly started his gas boat for home, a day's run distant. But that night, when he tied up his boat to his home float, the seal bobbed up serenely. I have only the man's own word for this, but there seems no reason for doubting it.

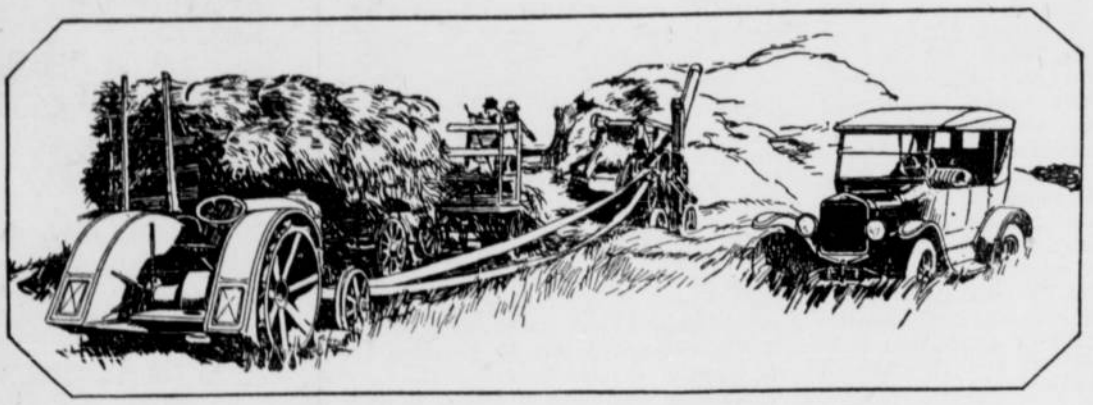
The possibilities of taming humming birds occurred to me last summer, when one early morning one came and lit on my head as I slept outside. Often while I have sat reading outside in a rough summer house covered with honeysuckle, one of these little fellows has come and sat quietly near me. Naturally I was quite interested when, in a report of the Commission of Conservation for 1916, run across recently, I read in W. E. Saunders' speech to the Commission the report of Miss Sherman, of the Ornithologists' Union, who had succeeded in taming this glorious little creature, more of a bee than a bird. She began making friends with them by using bottles of syrup hidden in an artificial flower, then later using the bare bottle. The humming birds got so they came and demanded food.

Oliver Goldsmith, the famous English poet, playwright and novelist, once wrote a natural history in four volumes, entitled Animated Nature. No one will deny his ability as a poet, playwright or novelist. Goldsmith was an artist, but not a natural historian. This history, first produced in 1773, I believe, stands forth as the most remarkable of its kind. It is filled with the most wonderful and fearful natural history stories on record. I have a second edition of 1801, and as a source of amusement it is immensely superior to any of the funny weeklies.

Yet, fearful and wonderful as are the things he told back in 1773, they are equalled, and even surpassed, by some of the books of fiction published today in which animals play prominent roles.

It is when the fiction writers take upon themselves to write about cougars that all records are smashed. Now a cougar is without doubt the most cowardly animal that lives. There are not a half dozen authentic records in the whole history of North America where a cougar has attacked a human being, and these only in cases of starvation, in defence of the young, or when badly wounded.

Jay Bruce, official state lion hunter for the state of California, who has killed 127 lions himself, has put himself on record in answer to a story about a cougar following a man: "These 'cats' don't follow men, they sneak away. Why, you can tree a 150-pound cougar with a pup dog." Enos Mills and Dr. Hornaday, both reliable naturalists, are also equally emphatic in their denunciation of this faking. However, the reading public seem to like it, judged by the way such unveracious works sell. In one of these works, recently, there was described how the cougar sprang at the heroine, but just as he did so the hero sprang in between, locked his arms around the cougar and crushed it to death. Fine, eh? And this



Threshing Costs Cut In Half

Bennett Brothers, of Harwood, bought a Fordson and individual separator last year and threshed their own grain—wheat, rye, oats, barley and flax—23,553 bushels from 937 acres of land.

Custom threshed it would have cost them $3,201.70 at the prevailing prices. With their Fordson and thresher outfit included in the cost of threshing their grain for this one season, the actual cost was $3,002.80 — or a net saving of $198.90.

But, Bennett Brothers still had their outfit, the value of which after deducting 25% for depreciation, amounted to $1,181.25, bringing their gross saving for threshing with their own equipment up to $1,380.15.

This is ample proof that threshing costs can be cut and the low first cost of the Fordson and individual separator enables practically every grain farmer to do what Bennett Brothers did so easily.

Your nearest Authorized Ford Dealer will gladly give you all details and information regarding both the Fordson and separator.

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gentleman got paid real money for that book.

Cougar Stories Abundant in B.C.

A trapper returning to his cabin one afternoon found the door open. He had neglected to tightly close it when leaving that morning. Thinking nothing of the happening he stepped into the room to come face to face with a cougar of medium size at the other side of the room. Luckily a pair of oars were standing by the door. Seizing one he coolly attacked the brute, stunning it with the first blow, and thus reaped a nice reward in bounty for an easy kill.

So much for the terrible ferocity and belligerence of the cougar. That this lies in the imagination of a few superheated brains, particularly arm-chair writers far from the wilderness, need not be unnecessarily repeated. It only need be pointed out that in the whole history of British Columbia, where there are probably more cougars than any other part of North America, no stories have come to light of the cougar proving dangerous to human life.

It is interesting now to turn to a little brother of the cougar, though a brave animal, and one greatly beloved by many men; the common cat. Unlike the dog, the cat is quite independent of man, and turns wild on the slightest provocation, sometimes from choice. Too, instead of degenerating in the wild state, as do horses and dogs—admitting the civilized dog can survive in the wild, which I very much doubt—the cat grows larger and finer of fur. I had some striking instances brought to me of this fact during various motor boat cruises along the coast, where a great many cats left by loggers deserting camps, by Japanese shingle bolt cutters and departing pre-emptors, have taken to the wild. The cats not only flourish but mate with marten and mink, and some settlers claim with coons. A settler at Jender Harbor, whose statements were corroborated by several other people, told me of owning an animal, half coon, half cat. I have seen some cats that bear all the appearance of being a cross between a mink and a cat. A friend of mine, who got the offspring of one of these half-mink cats, that is, a quarter-mink kitten, very appropriately named it "Two-Bits."

There seems no reason to doubt the authenticity of the mink-cat cross. The man who raised the first pair, offspring of which I saw, lives at the Surge Narrows. The mother was a domestic cat, the father a mink. The mink got so tame that it would come out from under a log and eat a fish thrown to it. Unfortunately the only batch of the cross-kittens disappeared. Two were taken to Vancouver by people the man did not know, but who were travelling in a launch, and seeing the strange animals begged so hard he gave them a pair. All the others but one were killed. This animal is still alive at Heriot Bay.

However, the cat is known to cross with the marten, an animal very closely allied to the mink, so this happening is thus shown not to be so great a violation of natural history laws it seemed at first.

I, however, was at first very skeptical about the possibility of the mink-cat cross. Strangely enough, it was while I was investigating the matter, that one night, while reading Thoreau's Walden, I came upon, in the essay, entitled Brute Neighbours, the following. Thoreau writes:

"A few years before I lived in the woods, there was what was called a 'winged cat' in one of the farm houses in Lincoln nearest the pond, Mr. Gilian Baker's. When I called to see her in June, 1842, she was gone hunting. Her mistress told me she came into the neighborhood a little more than a year before, that she was of a dark brownish grey color with a white spot on her throat, and white feet, and had a large bushy tail like a fox; that in the winter the fur grew thick and flattened out on the sides, forming strips 10 or 12 inches long by two and a half wide, and under her chin like a muff, the upper side loose, the under matted like a felt, and in the spring these appendages dropped off. They gave me a pair of the wings, which I keep still. The woman thought the cat was part flying squirrel, or some other such animal, which is not impossible, as prolific hybrids have been produced by the union of the marten and the domestic cat. This would have been the right kind of cat for me to keep if I had kept any; for why should not a poet's cat be winged as well as his horse?"

So much for Thoreau, and also for my emulating of him in this particular realm of natural history nearly a hundred years later, and three thousand miles across the continent. Certainly the wilderness has many strange things to tell if you have the ears to listen and the eyes to look.

British Farmers' Year Book

To what extent do farmers in Great Britain regard their overseas brethren as competitors. Naturally, the grant of £1,000,000 made by Mr. Baldwin's government for fostering the trade in imperial produce has aroused a certain amount of heart-burning among the home producers.

They realize, however, that the fact that they have the market at their very doorstep gives them a commanding advantage. The dairy farmers, for example, know that if they have to compete with Dominion produced butter, cheese and condensed or dried milk, they will always retain their market for cream and whole milk. The graziers, again, know that if they have to compete with imported meat, a large section of their public is always prepared to pay several pence per pound more for home-produced meat. As for Great Britain's 30,000 breeders of pedigree horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, they do not regard us as their competitors, but as their most valuable customers.

Many aspects of the question, and a great deal of valuable information on livestock generally, will be given in the Farmer and Stockbreeder Year Book for 1926, an annual issued by our British contemporary, a short article from which is reprinted in this week's Guide. As it generally sells out directly after publication, however, readers in Canada would do well to place an early order for the volume, which will be sent to them postage paid for $1.00 by the publishers, Macdonald and Martin Limited, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

Establishing Confidence

If neighbor Brown claims the new pure-bred cow gives more milk than is shown by actual performance, he soon gains a reputation for bragging. But if neighbor Brown is conservative in his praise, he wins everybody's confidence, doesn't he?

That is why in claiming that Guide Classified Ads. produce satisfactory results, we produce the facts. For instance, Mr. Newcombe, of Onoway, Alta., sold over 50,000 strawberry plants, chiefly through a Guide Classified Ad., and was compelled to return hundreds of dollars. If a small ad. did this for Mr. Newcombe—it will do it for you.

Are there not many articles lying around the farmstead which could be turned into money in this manner? See page 21 for rates and other information.

Fragrant Peonies

10—Choicest Varieties—10

For Planting in October

When The Guide offered peonies for distribution last winter and spring, great interest was shown among our readers. For this reason The Guide last spring placed an order for 1,000 peony roots with one of the largest and most reliable growers in Holland. These peony roots will be shipped from Holland in early September, should reach Winnipeg about the first of October, and be ready for mailing immediately. The Guide selected only those peonies that experience has proven to be very **fragrant, vigorous in growth, heavy blooming, long-stemmed varieties.** They are all perfectly hardy on the Canadian prairies, consequently, any person securing one of these peony roots may be sure of having one of the very best peonies in his or her garden. The names of the peonies which The Guide has purchased are as given below. (See page 13 in issue of August 26 for planting instructions):

Felix Crousse—Brilliant red, free bloomer.
Festiva Maxima—Pure white centre, flecked with crimson.
Mme. Emile Lemoine—Large delicate pink.
Marie Lemoine—Large, beautiful creamy white, gold stamens.
Edulis Superba—Brilliant pink with violet shade.
Madame Calot—Pinkish white, tinted with flesh color.
Monsieur Jules Elie—Immense flower, glossy pink.
Eugene Verdier—Soft flesh rose.
Jeanne d'Arc—Guards and centre soft pink, collar creamy white, shaded with sulphur.
Couronne d'Or—Beautiful white, yellow reflection.

A Bouquet of Peonies

The Guide will send one peony root of any of the above named varieties to any person who will collect a new subscription for The Guide, at $1.00 per year, from any farm home in the prairie provinces where there is not now a Guide subscriber. Send the $1.00 and the name of the new subscriber and the peony root will be sent **Free** and **Postpaid** as a reward for your trouble. Any number of roots may be earned in this way.

Or, we shall give every present Guide subscriber an opportunity to purchase these beautiful peony roots at very special bargain prices. Send $1.00 to pay for an additional year's subscription to The Guide and you may have any one of these roots for 45 cents, postpaid; any two for 80 cents, postpaid. Thus, if a present subscriber wants one peony root he or she will send $1.45 to pay for one year's subscription and the peony root, or $1.80 for one year's subscription and two peony roots. If any varieties are exhausted we shall substitute one of the other varieties. All are equally good. Early orders will be sure of their own choice.

These fragrant, vigorous, prolific, perennial flowers, when once planted last for years. Let them stay in the ground all winter. They're no trouble at all and they make a wonderful difference to the home.

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Read the Classified Section
Page 21 for Bargains

The Countrywoman

A Song of Threshing Time

ONE would hardly expect a farm woman to be so moved to rejoicing over the arrival of the threshers that she would break into song or sit down to compose a poem. But sometimes the unexpected thing happens. Witness a little verse sent in from a reader friend in Saskatchewan:

Sing a song of threshing time,
And dishes in a row.
Jolly threshers came this week,
And want to eat, you know.
The time for threshing now is here,
We'll face it with good cheer.
Sing then, Hurrah for the threshers!

There are a few extra lines for a chorus added, which indicate that this is intended for the words of a song. They express the idea that there is double cause for rejoicing, one because the threshers are coming and the other that they are going.

Reviewing in memory our own experiences and reactions to threshing time, since we reached years of adult responsibility, we think that we might be able to feel like writing a poem on the day the threshing outfit and its accompanying gang of workers took its departure from the home farm, but never would we have been capable of attempting anything approaching a poem or a song on the day of its arrival.

From the housewife's viewpoint the most striking thing about the threshers is conveyed in that line, "They want to eat, you know." It is not surprising, then, that that thought swamps all others when she sees them pulling into the lane that leads towards her home. Then, too, there is something daunting in the thought of dishes. They don't stay, with shining faces, all neatly in a row on cupboard shelves. They have a peculiar habit of piling up in untidy, unwashed stacks at threshing time.

But if we don't get too wholly taken up with our own viewpoint we can understand the underlying cause for rejoicing at this season of the year. It is the harvest time, when the results of the whole year's work are gathered in. It is the time of fulfilment of effort, of hopes realized. It is a period of bustle and excitement, for every precious moment must be put to good use. With a sense of the importance of the event and under the stimulus of its excitement we can overlook and sometimes even actually enjoy the petty and trying details of disagreeable tasks that fall our way. Not till the threshers have come and gone do we know what kind of a year stretches before us.

In the face of this our admiration goes out to the woman who finds cause in her heart to sing a song of threshing time.

Visiting the Sick

Practically everybody is familiar with the sort of person who goes to visit a sick friend and recalls all the relatives and acquaintances who have died of a similar complaint. Sometimes it is even worse than that. We have known people to talk to a patient suffering from pneumonia or pleurisy about the horrors of tuberculosis. Conversation of this kind cannot help but depress the invalid and may cause her to believe that a dreadful fate awaits her. Doctors emphasize the fact that worry, in illness or convalescence, retards recovery and may have a lasting effect upon the mind. It is therefore essential to avoid gloomy subjects while in the sick room.

There is a knack in selecting topics for conversation when visiting anyone who is in bed. If the patient has been shut in for some time it is a good plan to talk about what has occurred in the community or in the world at large (wars and murders, of course, excepted). Details of what happened at the last club meeting are usually welcome, while news of a wedding or a recently-arrived baby is equally cheering. It is wise to avoid neighborhood feuds or unpleasant occurrences, as they are apt to depress, for things that have no effect upon a healthy individual may haunt the mind of anyone who is ill. A young person usually likes to hear about the doings of her pals and to find out how the dance or the play went off. Conversation of this kind, in moderation, helps to brighten up a patient and to take her mind off herself.

A visitor who talks in loud tones or laughs hilariously is apt to tire anyone who is in bed. It is not advisable to prolong a call, especially when the patient has been very ill or is weak, or the slightest effort is tiring and talking may be unnecessarily wearying.

When calling on a sick friend it is a good idea to take an entertaining magazine or book. There is no need for it to be brand-new, as a paper weeks old will often be of interest. The cut-outs from magazines are greatly appreciated both by children and their mothers, who are often at their wit's end to know how to keep them amused during convalescence. Gifts of food are not always suitable because a really sick patient is on a diet and can only take things prescribed by a doctor.

The secret of being a welcome visitor lies in being cheerful and quiet and in leaving before the patient has a chance to become weary. Suitable gifts always bring pleasure to an invalid. —M. S.

Useful Holders

Every farm woman has holders—I'm sure I don't know how she could get along without them—but I have two different kinds that few others appear to possess. I make a pair of ordinary square or oblong holders and to one corner of each I sew a piece of tape about two feet long. Then I take sufficient tape to tie around my waist and to this attach the two holders by the free end of the tapes. These are placed so that they are convenient to either hand. I tie the holders on like an apron and always know exactly where to pick them up.

I also have some special holders for protecting the hands when draining potatoes and other vegetables. These are made in the form of mitts and are padded on one side. An elastic run through the back helps them to fit snugly, and it is easy to slip one's hand in and out. The holders are joined by a strip of cloth 12 to 15 inches long. When wearing these holders the backs of my hands never get burned by steam.

Another satisfactory scheme is my "tin" towels, designed to save the tea towels. I make these usually of worn-out grey flannelette blankets, but any colored material will do. All my pots and pans are dried with these and my good white tea towels are reserved for glassware, china and silver. The tin towels are washed frequently and are not nearly as difficult to keep in good condition as the regular tea towels.—F. E. H.

Leaving the Latchstring Out

In olden times a latch, consisting of a bar that fell into a notch, was the commonest kind of door-fastening. To enable anyone to enter from the outside, a string was passed through a hole in the door. When pulled, the string lifted the latch. This gave rise to the old phrase, "leaving the latchstring out," meaning that when the string was out, visitors were welcome. If the string was not visible, it was an indication that the door was locked. Even today a hospitable person tells visitors that while they are under her roof the latchstring is always out.

A Bread-and-Butter Letter

There is a willow grows beside a pool,
Its long grey branches sweep the marble rim,
And from those waters, shadowy and cool,
The stars shine large and dim.

From open valleys filled with little lakes,
All through the night a hundred breezes blow;
All through the night the little willow makes
A whispering soft and low.

Here in the dusty street there are no trees
To whisper, and the sky is dark and grey,
And yet I see the stars, I feel the breeze
So far, so far away.
—Alice Duer Miller, in The New Republic.

Langley Replies to Crerar

Continued from Page 2

injustice to the men who are responsible for grading and weighing our grain.

In dealing with the fees charged in country elevators and those charged in terminal elevators, Mr. Crerar touches the real problem dealt with in his letter. In effect he says, the fees in country elevators are too low to meet the overhead charges and running expenses; that any attempt to operate these elevators on a storage charge of 1¾ cents a bushel can only result in loss and failure to the owners. This statement is quite true, as anyone knows who has had experience of country elevator policy and management. He goes on to state that terminal fees are too high. These not only pay the overhead charges and operating expenses, but given an over-margin sufficient to make good the loss on country elevators. To remedy this condition of things, Mr. Crerar, from his place in parliament, pleaded for the abrogation of the fundamental rights of property ownership, in the interest of the grain trade; pleaded that property should not be controlled by its owners, but by those who are not its owners. Would Mr. Crerar apply his contention to any industry other than farming? Take an example: If I store my motor car in a garage during the summer when I am only using it part time, does that give my summer garage-man the right to say where I shall store my motor car during the winter months? Why should a farmer's property be dealt with differently than the property of any other citizen; and especially why should this outrageous proposition be advocated by a man posing as a farmer-leader? Why should he, when so posing, indulge in remarks about fairness and justice that have all the appearance of cant?

The problem involved in the question of elevator fees admits of an easy solution. If the country elevator fees are too low, they should be raised. Conversely, if the terminal fees are too high, they should be cut down. One party may want to use the country elevator and not the terminal; why should he have his grain stored at less than cost? Another party may want to use the terminal and not the country storage; why should he be charged a fee that is needlessly high? These fees—or tariffs, as they are usually called—are fixed by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and are nearly always considered at different times after due notice. I have been present on several occasions when these have been arranged. On no occasion have they been referred to as connected with each other; no suggestion was ever made that they were intended to dovetail. These fees were each intended to be sufficient remuneration for services rendered. If they are not, the board, I am satisfied, will adjust them according to need; at any rate, no one has a right to assume they will not until they have been given the opportunity.

The farmers of Western Canada have had much reason to complain of unfair treatment in the past; like the ancient race, they can say: "Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe." But the parliament of Canada last session went beyond anything previously attempted by denying them the right possessed by every other sane adult citizen in the Dominion—The right to control their own goods. It is not possible to say how far the co-operative pools influenced the law-makers, but I have no doubt whatever that they were influenced by them. Their action will not assist immigration nor tend to promote good-will between East and West. Mr. Crerar's action was deplorable. There is no reason to question his good faith; but his action was not in the interest of those who cultivate the soil, and he does not contend that it was. The resolutions of the executive of the Grain Growers' Association and that of the Farmers' Union convention were entirely proper and justifiable.—Yours, Geo. Langley, Maymont, Sask., August 26, 1925.

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Melfort Constituency Convention

A report to hand of the Melfort constituency convention shows the gathering to have been very successful from every point of view. There was an excellent attendance of delegates, over whom Osborne Upper, of Pleasant Valley, chairman of the county, presided. The meetings were held in the Sand Hill Creek Community Hall.

The first speaker was Mr. Sweet, of Lloydminster, who addressed the meeting on the Poultry Pool, and stressed the importance of making poultry production a profitable business on the farm. He was followed by Mr. Crawford, a representative of the United Livestock Growers Limited, who outlined the history of cattle marketing, and pointed to the improvements which had been made since farmers had started to market their cattle through their own agency.

Mr. Young, representing the Wheat Pool, aroused the greatest interest in his audience when he told of the stumbling blocks which had been placed in the way of the pool, and how they had succeeded, in spite of all, in securing results satisfactory to those who had shipped their wheat through the pool. The farmers, he said, were now demonstrating to all that they can, and will, stick together, and so make prosperous and happy homes on the farms of Western Canada.

The convention got down to business at 4 p.m., and showed the confidence reposed in the constituency board by the delegates by re-electing them for another term.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers shall continue to investigate the possibilities of selling wheat on the protein content basis.

2. That the Railway Commission shall provide three stops for completing of car loads of livestock and poultry to market.

3. That the Railway Commission shall provide two stops for unloading co-operative supplies.

The evening session was addressed by Andrew Knox, M.P., and Wallace Stewart, member for Humboldt federal constituency, and A. Z. Drew, chairman of the Kinistino constituency committee. Votes of thanks were passed to the various speakers and committees, and the proceedings were brought to a close with dancing.

G. G. Coote Nominated

G. G. Coote, M.P., was unanimously chosen by the annual convention of the Macleod U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, held in Macleod recently, as their candidate in the next federal election. Following Mr. Coote's report on the session at Ottawa, the convention passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, our federal member, G. G. Coote, has diligently and persistently adhered to and fought for the principles of the organization and the interests of the citizens of Western Canada;

"Be it resolved that this convention

Alberta

Hand Hills Convention

Col. Robinson, of Munson, was elected president of the Hand Hills Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A., at the convention held in Hanna, on July 15. The former president, P. Bilwiller, resigned on account of having been appointed as a member of the Equalization Board, and a motion was passed expressing the thanks of the association for his services in the past. Other officers elected were: Mr. Campbell, vice-president; E. D. Blain, Hanna, Messrs. Sharpe, Munson, Proudfoot, Lonebutte, directors.

The study of co-operation by normal school and public school classes was advocated by resolution, as was the assistance of the provincial government in the extermination of jack-rabbits and the making of provincial savings certificates payable to bearer.

Other resolutions urged the discontinuance of payment of additional indemnities to leaders of parliamentary groups, other than members of the cabinet; reaffirmed the stand of the association that in the event of war, wealth, industry and man-power should be conscripted; and asked for amendment of the school ordinance giving ratepayers in two districts the privilege of sending their children to the most convenient school.

G. A. Forster, M.L.A., gave an address on the spring session of the legislature.

The Perfect Blend

"SALADA"

TEA H715

The exquisite flavor of Salada is produced by the expert blending of the choicest teas grown.

On the dining room floor is shown design No. 518, a pretty floral motif with old rose background. In the kitchen is design No. 408, a popular blue and white tile pattern.

GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

Congoleum Rugs Make Dining-Rooms So Cheerful!

What a real satisfaction it is to any housekeeper to have an easily cleaned, durable Congoleum *Gold Seal* Art-Rug on her dining-room floor!

The hospitable warmth of its rich, tasteful pattern creates an ideal setting for her furniture; and there's the added advantage that, like the Congoleum Rug in her kitchen, she can keep it clean with a minimum of effort.

Easily Cleaned — Waterproof

The smooth, sanitary, waterproof surface doesn't absorb dirt and grease like woven floor-coverings. Just a few easy strokes with a damp mop or cloth and the cheerful colors are spotless. These rugs lie perfectly flat without any fastening—never curl up at the edges.

Look for the Gold Seal

Don't be misled into buying some other material said to be "just as good" as *Gold Seal* Congoleum. The Gold Seal gives you the protection of our money-back guarantee. Look for the Gold Seal shown above when you buy!

Ask your dealer to show you his assortment of the genuine Congoleum *Gold Seal* Art-Rugs. Their low prices will amaze you. They range in size from the 18 x 36 inch mats to the 9 x 15 foot room-size rugs.

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ART-RUGS
Made in Canada
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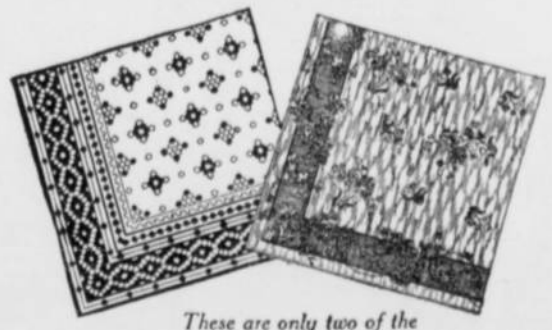

These are only two of the many charming designs.

PUZZLE FIND THE OWNER

First Four Prizes Each a WRIST WATCH

500 Prizes of each a FOUNTAIN PEN

1,000 Other Prizes

If you can solve this puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the OWNER with an X and send it to us at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFAST SPECIALTY CO.
Desk 5 Waterford, Ont.

75,000 Farmers Buy, Sell and Exchange through the Classified Columns

express its appreciation and sincere thanks to Mr. Coote for his splendid loyalty and devotion to our cause and the cause of the West in general."

Stephen Lunn, Pincher Creek, was elected president; W. H. Shield, M.L.A., vice-president. The directors are the presidents of the various provincial constituency associations.

It was decided that future conventions would be held alternately in High River and Macleod.

Warner Annual Convention

Resolutions were adopted by the annual convention of the Warner Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A., held in Warner recently, asking that the Ottawa government grant no more 21-year grazing leases, in view of the pending transfer of the natural resources to the province; asking that governments move in the direction of making land values and special privileges the basis of all taxation; expressing confidence in the Greenfield government; asking the federal government to grant the same rights as are given to tourists to U.S. residents who own land in Canada and who wish to come to the province by automobile to look after their interests. Another resolution set forth that the Lethbridge Herald had made a practice of continuous disparagement of the present government, and that "unless that policy is changed the support of the U.F.A. will be withdrawn."

Officers elected are: President, A. H. Steckle; vice-presidents, D. D. Kippen, Mrs. Perry Jones; directors, D. Wilson, N. G. Eliason, Mr. Hill, Mr. Williams. The secretary is G. W. Holroyd.

J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general, who addressed the evening meeting, and officers of the association, were guests of honor at a banquet given by the Warner Board of Trade. Addresses were given by Mr. Bennion, Mrs. King and W. A. Hamilton.

Forging Tomorrow's Farm Practice

Continued from Page 8

selected, tested and increased pedigreed strains of Hannchen barley, Manchuria barley, Banner oats, Crown flax, Prolific spring rye, Dakold winter rye and Marquis wheat. All of these have shown outstanding characteristics in point of yield, quality and uniformity.

But we must not conclude from this that there is nothing left for Dr. Harrington to do. We still lack a rust-resistant wheat that is otherwise equal to Marquis. We still require a hardy winter wheat and a more uniform winter rye. We still lack a wheat that is resistant to Helminthosporium and other kinds of fungi that rot its roots and prey upon its straw and chaff. We have yet to find an early oat variety that yields as well as the late varieties and produces straw enough to harvest satisfactorily in droughty seasons. Many other things await the hand of the ardent cereal breeder and experimenter. Suffice it to say here, that we are keeping in touch with other plant breeders in the United States, in Australia and in other countries as well as those in Canada. We have brought in the hardiest varieties of winter wheat and the most promising varieties of rust-resistant spring wheat that we could find. We have had five young men at work making crosses of wheat and other cereals in the hope of producing the variations desired. We are co-operating with the Dominion Research Council, which furnishes a very limited sum of money to assist in the work of breeding wheat for rust resistance. Out of all this mass of work with cereals we feel confident that some things are sure to come which can be utilized to the advantage of Saskatchewan grain growers, and they may rest assured that anything that does come will be presented to them promptly in the same manner as heretofore.

Our Handicaps

Our potato work, which represented the results of ten years of painstaking selection, found a grave in the potato pit located near the Engineering Building which was burned. Our cereal selections and records of last year's work met the same fate. We are without any permanent home or working quarters for the present year.

All of these things confront us with a very real handicap for the time being and we bespeak a little lenience on the part of our clients and co-operators if things are not handled this year quite as efficiently as in the past. We are hoping to have a new building next year devoted to field husbandry work, where we can carry on in the future with more convenient quarters and correspondingly better results than in the past.

THE DOO DADS

Greediness—that's all it was that got Flannelfeet, the big Dooville policeman, into his latest trouble. Nicky Nutt had found a lost dog, and was going to claim the $5.00 reward, when he met Flannelfeet. And the policeman—but you shall hear what he did. Nicky was walking happily down the street, leading a little black poodle dog by a string. It must have been a French poodle, for they are black. Nicky met Flannelfeet. "Say, that's the dog Mrs. Doodle lost, isn't it?" the policeman demanded. "Sure it is," replied Nicky. "I am on my way now to collect the $5.00 reward she offered." "Give me that dog," commanded the policeman, seizing the string. "Who gave you permission to find lost dogs?" "Huh?" is all Nicky could think of to say. It had not occurred to him that anybody might be forbidden to find a lost dog and claim the reward. But Flannelfeet, walking away and leading the poodle, called back over his shoulder: "It's my duty to return all lost dogs to their owners." Nicky could do nothing but stand in the street and feel very angry and wear a cross look. Presently he set out down the street, and met Tiny, his pet elephant. "You bet I'm sore," Nicky explained to his pet. "I found that dog Mrs. Doodle lost, and that Cop took it away from me. Now he's going to collect the $5.00." Presently it began to rain. Nicky, looking down the street in the direction Flannelfeet had taken, whispered to Tiny: "Look he's stopped to take shelter from the rain. Come with me—quick." Sure enough. Flannelfeet was standing under a big tree safe from the shower. He was chuckling to himself at the thought of the $5.00 he was about to claim. "That's a good one I put over on Nicky," he said to himself. But Nicky had crept up behind the tree. He peeped out and saw the policeman and the dog, and he beckoned Tiny to come near. Then he beckoned the dog to come to him "It's stopped raining," said the policeman to himself presently. "Now I go to collect the $5.00." Looking down the street, he exclaimed, again to himself: "I'm in luck. There is Mrs. Doodle coming this way." Sure enough there came the lady who had lost the dog and who would pay $5.00 to get him back. "Good day, Mrs. Doodle," he greeted her. "I've a surprise for you. I've found your little doggie—look!" Flannelfeet pulled on the string, but from behind the tree came, not a little French poodle, but Tiny, the elephant, with the string tied about his trunk. Mrs. Doodle thought the Cop had played a joke on her, and she rapped him over the head with her umbrella so that he sat down hard on the ground. "Take that you scoundrel!" she exclaimed, as she walked away in one direction while Tiny ran with all his might the other way. Presently one might have seen Nicky and Tiny walking down the street leading the dog. Nicky was saying to his elephant: "As soon as I collect the $5.00 I'll give you all the peanuts you can eat."

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost $5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

Ayrshires

PURE-BRED AND GRADE AYRSHIRE COWS, good producers. Bull calves from month to eight months. Herd sire, Grandview Golden Pilot, champion western shows. Apply James Allan Hughenden, Alta. 36-3

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, FOUR months old, price $50. R. J. Bassett, Gilbert Plains, Man.

Holsteins

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years. S. Wright, Rama, Sask. 33-4

Shorthorns

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS. Yearlings and spring calves ereated for shipment. Your opportunity is here now to get into the right breed that has them all beat, at small cost. The breed that shows the most profit. The ideal cattle that answers every requirement. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 33-5

SWINE

Yorkshires

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE PIGS, July 21 litter, either sex, $7.00 each. Frank Abbey, Glidden, Sask.

SHEEP

Shropshires

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM, born May, 1921, sure breeder, fine type. Price $30. Mrs. Wm. Henderson, Quinton, Sask. 36-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REAL COLLIE PUPS FROM WORKERS, descended from Clinker, champion collie of the world, sold for $12,500. Registered males, $15; females, $11; well-bred males, $10; females $8.00. Write me for staghounds, greyhounds, Russian wolfhounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, coyote, pups etc. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 33-5

SELLING FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, REAL beauties. Males, $7.00, females, $5.00. Hawthorne Bros., Zealandia, Sask. 35-2

POULTRY

Plymouth Rocks

WANTED—50 BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK pullets, May hatched. W. Milborn, Nokomis, Sask.

Poultry Supplies

POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE FREE. Pullets and cockerels from bred-to-lay stock. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg. 33tf

SEEDS

Rye Grass

GRAZER RYE GRASS MAKES HEAVY FALL growth of luxuriant pasturage. Limited quantity. 12c. pound. Ordinary commercial rye grass seed, 9½c. pound, cleaned and sacked. Whiting Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 36-2

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as $2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

RETIRING—I AM SELLING MY RANCH, near Nanaimo, Vancouver Island; 20 acres, eight bearing orchard, good revenue producer, balance vegetable garden, small fruits, hay and pasture; situated on government road, one mile from Island Highway, where motor stages pass daily; two miles to church, schools, stores, depot; good markets; ideal climate; frame bungalow, 50 x 25, facing lake, full basement, small house for help, necessary outbuildings; horse, cow, chickens, implements; never-failing creek through orchard. The whole as going concern. Fuller particulars, write H. L. Jenkins, Green Lake, Wellington, British Columbia.

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years, interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary. 30-5

STOCK FARM FOR QUICK SALE—QUARTER-section, land fenced, 40 acres broken, 60 lake-bottom hay land, good for one hundred tons yearly, spring water, frame cottage and granary, log stables, stock, implements, etc., $2,000, part cash. Good proposition. Write for particulars. Walter J. Fowlie, Colinton, Alta.

SELLING—CROP PAYMENT PLAN, OR RENTing, half-section choicest grain and stock farm in Canada, about 300 cultivated, large frame house and barn in oak, timber on river, one mile west of Westbourne, graded road, half mile graded school, plenty rains. Lew Cochran, Westbourne, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND SUITABLE FARM lands advertised here, why not insert an ad. in the "Farm Lands Wanted" column? It will reach readers in hundreds of districts, and will cost but little.

FARM LANDS

120 ACRES, EIGHT MILES FROM WINNIPEG, 20 rods from church, one mile from high school, on paved street and car line; comfortable buildings on river bank, in fine natural grove. A bargain at only $6,500; $2,000 cash. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 35-2

HALF-SECTION, SEVEN MILES OUT, ALL fenced, 40 acres cropped, house, stables, $10 acre, $800 cash; quarter-section, mile out, $10 acre, $100 cash; balance arranged. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 35-3

$100 REWARD FOR PURCHASER 320-ACRE improved grain farm, 200 in cultivation, balance pasture, three miles from town, large house, barn and granaries, surrounded with trees. Old age compels sale at $16.50 per acre; $2,000 will secure it. C. B. Bergersen, Radville, Sask. 35-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

HOUSES, BUILDING LOTS, FARM LANDS for sale. C. S. Marchant, 129 Pemberton Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

SNAP! FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION IMproved farm. Mrs. B. Weber, Liberty, Sask. 35-2

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—O. L. HARwood, Brandon. 26-13

Farm Lands Wanted

FARM WANTED—FOR CASH. SEND DETAILS. F. H. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

FARM MACHINERY

Various

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE 12 x 24 STAVE silos complete, one Waterloo Boy tractor and two-furrow Cockshutt engine gang, one Bull Dog fanning mill, four 1½ H.P. Alpha engines, also quantity of silo hardware for all sizes of silos, including steel rods, lugs, nuts, ventilators, anchors, etc. Prices on any or all of above upon application. Box 27, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 36-5

BARGAINS — SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM tractor, 25-50, good condition, $800; Great West separator, 24-40, all belts, $400; or can furnish a size 41 Buffalo Pit separator. Apply Winnipeg Trustee Co., 322 Main St., Winnipeg. 36-2

FOR SALE—SLIGHTLY USED CORN BINDER and Magnet cream separator. George Rageth, Hatton, Sask. 35-2

FOR SALE—32-INCH GRAIN SEPARATOR. A bargain. W. D. Walton, Raymond, Alta. 29-9

Threshing Machinery

FOR SALE — THRESHING OUTFIT, GEO. White separator, 1918, size 36-60; Titan engine, 60 H.P., oil burner. Will sacrifice for $700 cash complete outfit. Apply Collins and Diamond Ltd., Gladstone, Man. 36-3

SELLING—22-H.P. GIESER STEAM ENGINE, 32-54 Case separator, Garden City Feeder, two tanks, two wagons. All in good running order. Price $1,100. Urban Lowes, McAuley, Man. Phone 29-6. 32-5

FOR SALE—$600 CASH, JUNIOR RED RIVER Special thresher, 22-36, in good condition. Has threshed about 80 days. Price includes loading on car at Argyle, Man., for shipment. Address enquiries Box 133, Dryden, Ont.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM STOCK or portable saw mill, 32-52 American Advance thresher, Garden City feeder and all attachments. Address Box 532 Virden, Man. 33-5

FOR SALE—30-60 MOGUL ENGINE, 36-56 Red River separator, $1,500; 15-30 Titan engine, $500; good condition. Ebenau, Laporte, Sask. 33-5

FOR SALE—32-54 CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, Garden City feeder, ready to thresh. Good buy. Hedberg and Leary, Grenfell, Sask. 32-5

WILL SACRIFICE RUMELY OIL-PULL 30-60, Avery separator 36-60, stock loader. Clarence H. Church, Box 728, Moose Jaw, Sask. 31-6

FOR SALE—GOOD THRESHING OUTFIT, 25-75 Gaar-Scott steam engine and 36-58 Case steel separator. B. Gibbard, Marsden, Sask. 33-4

SELLING CHEAP—STANLEY JONES THRESHing outfit, good condition. L. Horne, Dilke Sask. 33-4

SELLING—STANLEY JONES COMBINATION threshing machine, in good order, complete, $800. Chr. L. Halseth, Donalda, Alta. 34-4

SELLING—FORDSON AND SEPARATOR, $350, cash or terms. Fred Morris, Keliher, Sask. 34-3

Tractors and Autos

SELLING—15-30 RUMELY UNIVERSAL GAS tractor, $400 cash. C. Herd, Milden, Sask.

FOR SALE—12-20 HEIDER, $350. A. BENTLEY, Dollard, Sask. 35-2

Repairs

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for F.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. tf

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS. ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 20-13

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg.

USED TITAN TRACTOR PARTS, BOSCH and K.W. high tension magnetos. Low prices. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 271 Fort St., Winnipeg. 35-5

MAGNETOS AND PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE, Acme Magneto and Electric Co., Winnipeg. 12-26

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO, engine, crankshafts, welding. Prit-ard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

BEES and BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Brigge Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 33-6

Plough deep while sluggards sleep
And you shall have money to use
and to keep

Method Guide Classified Ads. produce enquiries that mean business. Just a year ago J. H. Crowe, of Gilbert Plains, Manitoba, sold between five and six hundred dollars worth of Geese and Turkeys by this method. The cost is small; you get good, quick results; you eliminate middlemen; you set your own price—and get the cash. The Guide carries more farmers' advertising than all other western farm journals combined—because The Guide gets results. PLOUGH DEEP—turn up buyers in every district in Western Canada—with a little Classified Ad.

Time —Money is plentiful when grain begins to move. There's a big demand—and a small supply because farmers are too busy to send in advertisements. This is the best time of the year to advertise Machinery, Second-Hand Autos, Poultry, Breeding Ewes, Swine and Livestock. RIGHT NOW there's a growing demand for farms, pure-bred breeding stock and miscellaneous products (Honey, Collies and Wolfhounds, Small Engines, etc.) Farmers in hailed-out regions and in mixed farm districts are buying Stockers and Feeders in car-load lots. Save freight, commission and yardage charges by selling direct.

Place —J. H. Crowe was pleased with the nice profit he made. Hundreds of Guide readers are getting just as good results SELLING, BUYING and EXCHANGING everything used or produced on the farm. Money makes money. Mrs. F. Abrey, of Deleau, Manitoba, sold an Auto Knitter, and said she could have sold it twice over. John L. Major, of Stockton, Sask., wrote:

"Geese, Turkeys, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Shorthorn cattle have all been advertised with equally good results. For eight years your paper has been our way of telling the public what we have for sale. The results have always been prompt and gratifying. From every ad. orders have had to be returned."

It only takes five minutes to write the ad.—Marketing is a foundation-stone of successful farming.

For rates and other information, see top of this page

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR QUICK SALE—PROPERTY AND IMPLEment business of the late James Duff. Apply to A. J. Duff, Drinkwater, Sask. 36-4

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 19tf

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MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING COURSES, day and evening classes. Write School of Practical Art, 471½ Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 32-6

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

FRUIT

TOMATOES, RIPE OR GREEN, BOX, 80c., cucumbers, table, 65c.; small pickling, $1.30, sweet peppers, $1.00; assorted pickling, cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, $1.25, now ready. Cash with order. Mallory Fruit Farm, Sardis, B.C. 35-4

GUNS AND RIFLES

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED. Write for new catalogue. Fred Kaye, 484½ Princess Street, Winnipeg. 33-6

SELLING—WINCHESTER REPEATER, 38-55, perfect condition, guaranteed accurate, $15. Conolly, Flaxcombe, Sask.

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY. NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta-B.C., 18 cents pound. Light Amber, 16, 16½, 17; Mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 14½, 15, 15½. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 34-7

PURE ONTARIO HONEY—10-30 POUND pails. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Choice Clover—Manitoba, 16½c. pound; Saskatchewan, 17½c.; Alberta, B.C., 18c. Beautiful Amber, 1c. pound less. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 36-10

SPILLETT'S CLOVER HONEY—SIX 10-POUND pails, crated, $9.50, f.o.b. Write for price on large quantities and sample. Isaac Spillett, Dauphin, Man. 36-6

PURE CLOVER HONEY FROM OUR OWN beeyard, in five or ten pound pails, delivered free: Alberta, 17c.; Saskatchewan, 16c.; Manitoba, 15c. Guy Kember, RR 1, Sarnia, Ont. 35-3

HONEY FOR SALE—60-LB. CRATE, CLOVER and Basswood, $8.40. Clover and Buckwheat, $6.00. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 35-5

ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, $8.00 PER crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield, Ont. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 36-12

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WANTED—SOFT WOOD HEADING BOARDS, 20 inches long, planed one side to half-inch, sawjointed both edges. Quote delivered here sufficient boards for one set, i.e., two circles. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

NURSERY STOCK

10,000 MANITOBA GROWN FRUIT TREES, peonies, 50c. each, best named varieties. Get our fall list free. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

RADIO SUPPLIES

MAKE BIG MONEY

SELLING NORTHLAND RADIO SETS

We offer you a big saving on your own set, and you can make the best salary you ever made selling the famous Northland Five-Tube Sets. Every set tested and guaranteed. This is the lowest-priced high class five-tube radio set on the market. If your friends can only see and hear your Northland, it will make sales for you.

Write today for our illustrated folder showing models and prices.

THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO.
286 BANNATYNE AVENUE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, GRENFELL. A boarding-school for girls and little boys. $20 a month. Address, Principal. 32-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMEN WANTED—IF YOU HAVE SALES ability and can devote your entire time to our business we can give you a good position that will assure you a regular income. We handle a most complete line of general merchandise for sale direct to consumers. High-class salesmen can make good money. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 32-9

[Continued on next page

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

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WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. 34-5

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

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CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY, Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special Price for five pounds, $2.25. Spread Leaf, $2.50. Postpaid. L. Calissano & Figli Co. Ltd., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg.

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED, ROUGE HAVANA, Petit Rouge, Petit Havana for $2.25. Postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface, Man. 30-13

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COYOTE TRAPPERS, GET YOUR SCENT early. Robt. Kearney, Ravenscrag, Sask. 35-5

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PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW. C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

THE OLD RELIABLE POULTRY HOUSE

HENS 5 lbs. and over, 15-17c; 4-5 lbs., 14-15c; under 4 lbs. 12-13c
Chickens, 4 lbs. and over 20-21c
Chickens, 2½-4 lbs. 17-18c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped promptly on request. Cash payments.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

A trial will convince you that we pay highest market prices on all produce.

Hens, fat, over 6 lbs., 18-19c; 5-6 lbs., 15-17c; 4-5 lbs., 14-15c; under 4 lbs. 11-12c
Young Chickens ..... Highest Market Prices
Turkeys, in good condition, 14-15c Toms 12c

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.

DORFMAN PRODUCE CO.
124 ROBINSON STREET, WINNIPEG

We are in the Market for all Classes of LIVE POULTRY

Our extensive organization enables us to handle your stock promptly and satisfactorily, both in price and service.

We guarantee the following prices up to and including September 15:

Fowl, over 6 lbs. 17-18c
Fowl, 5-6 lbs. 15c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs. 13c
Chickens, over 4 lbs. 19c
Chickens, under 4 lbs. 16c
Turkeys 15c
Old Toms 12-13c
Old Roosters 9c

Crates sent on request. One crate or a car load receives equal attention. Reference: Any broker or produce dealer.

CONSOLIDATED PACKERS

POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY PRICES

Chickens, 4 lbs. and over 19-21c
Chickens, 2½-4lbs. 17-18c
HENS 5 lbs. and over, 15-17c; 4-5 lbs. 14-15c; under 4 lbs. 12-13c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until September 23. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Wheat Pools Pay $1.66

Continued from Page 3

have continued to reach the Central office, the total coarse grain contracts at August 31 being 7,549.

The drive for the coarse grain pool in Saskatchewan commenced in June, one-third of the provincial acreage for barley and oats and 50 per cent. of the provincial acreage for rye and flax. It should be stated that in Saskatchewan the signer of a coarse grain pool contract must also sign a wheat pool contract, the purpose of this being to prevent duplication in machinery and representation on the pools. In Manitoba the signer of the coarse grain pool contract becomes automatically a member of the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers.

The sign-up at this date for the coarse grain pool is as follows:

Oats, 1,483,494 acres, objective 1,600,000 acres.

Barley, 290,071 acres, objective 321,000 acres.

Flax, 287,277 acres, objective 454,000 acres.

Rye, 62,485 acres, objective 84,000 acres.

In Alberta, at the annual meeting, held on August 5 and 6, a resolution providing for the establishment of a coarse grain pool in the province was lost by a large majority. It was contended that there was very little demand for the establishment of a coarse grain pool, and that it would not be a good thing for the wheat pool to add to its burdens at the present time.

Publicity and Education

The need for publicity and educational work has been recognized by all three pools. The delegates to the annual meeting of the Manitoba pool voted unanimously for the putting aside of one-twentieth of a cent per bushel on grain passing through the pool for educational purposes, and a department of publicity and education is being established in the pool offices. Bulletins containing information regarding organization and the handling of grain were issued regularly by the Manitoba pool up to December last year. These bulletins in January were absorbed in a monthly magazine, The Scoop Shovel. The issuing of this magazine will come under the new department which the pool is establishing, and this department will also undertake to furnish information to all the workers in the pool and promote a dissemination of knowledge of the principles of co-operation.

The directors of the Saskatchewan pool, at the meeting last February, stated that an agreement had been entered into with the publishers of the Western Producer, by which the pool secured space in each week's issue of that paper for information on pool matters and co-operative marketing generally. The pool also maintains a department of publicity. The delegates of the Alberta pool, at the meeting on August 5 and 6, also authorized an educational policy and the dissemination of co-operative information.

Membership

All the pools have made strong efforts during the year to increase their membership, Manitoba and Saskatchewan combining this with a drive for their coarse grain pool.

The Alberta pool, on July 31 of this year, had a membership of 31,454, as compared with 29,440 on the corresponding date last year, an increase during the period of 2,014. The Manitoba pool commenced with a membership of 7,586; on August 31, 1925, the total membership was 13,754, with contracts totalling 20,006. Of these contracts 12,457 cover wheat and 7,549 coarse grains.

At September 2, the wheat contracts held by the Saskatchewan pool totalled 63,925, an increase of 18,200 as compared with the figure at the end of June, 1924. These contracts cover 8,619,371 acres, approximately 67 per cent. of the estimated acreage under wheat.

81,000,000 Bushels Marketed

The total volume of wheat passing through the central selling agency from the 1924-25 crop, was in round figures, 81,000,000 bushels. The Manitoba pool marketed 8,444,000 bushels, the Saskatchewan pool 51,000,000, and the Alberta pool 22,000,000. The central selling agency had some trying times during the year owing to the violent fluctuations in the wheat market, and at one period quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange went below the figure of $1.35 which the pool had paid out. At the annual meeting of the Manitoba pool, President Burnell stated that the pool had definite evidence that a determined effort had been made by certain interests to break the pool, and that knowing this the directors of the central selling agency had determined at the critical period in the slump of prices to take steps to try and stop the decline. The pool, he stated, went on the market and bought wheat when prices were at the lowest, and that this action had resulted in arresting the decline and in starting an upward trend in prices. D. L. Smith, western selling agent, also made public statements regarding efforts to embarrass the pool, and stated that the European buyers were absolutely amazed at the fluctuations on the Winnipeg Exchange. The central selling agency during the year also gave attention to the appointment of a manager and the establishment of a department of publicity and statistics. A general manager for the pool has not yet been appointed, but S. J. Farmer, former mayor of Winnipeg, was appointed, as from September 1, director of publicity and statistics.

Shortly after commencing operations last year the pools acquired two small terminal elevators at the head of the lakes, with a combined capacity of 780,000 bushels. Recently they secured another terminal with a capacity of 1,500,000, giving them facilities for handling over 2,000,000 bushels. The central selling agency has established offices in New York and Paris, and has steadily extended its export connections during the year, exporting now to over 50 ports.

In October, 1924, the death occurred of C. M. Elliott, manager of the Alberta pool. The position was subsequently divided, R. D. Purdy being appointed manager of the Alberta pool and George McIvor, western selling agent.

Violations of Contracts

All three pools have expressed appreciation at the loyalty of members. There have been some violations of contracts in all three provinces, but investigations have shown that the number of deliberate and wilful violations of contracts is extraordinarily small. In Alberta the directors reported at the last annual meeting that 89 specific cases of violation of contracts were brought to the attention of the board. On investigation 29 of them were found to be without foundation. Four cases were placed in the hands of the legal advisors of the pool and of these one was settled out of court by the defendant paying the penalty provided for in the contract. Prosecutions have been commenced in three cases, and the others were under investigation. It was reported at the Manitoba annual meeting that about 700 who had signed wheat pool contracts had not delivered wheat. Investigations were commenced into these cases and it was found that the number of deliberate and wilful violations was a very small fraction of the total non-deliveries. Saskatchewan has had the same experience, and it has a case pending before the courts.

At the annual meeting of the Manitoba pool, on July 30 to 31, all the old members of the board except one were

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Where are the Old Homesteaders?

Continued from Page 4

cabinet in his sod or lumber shack, even though he had to sleep with his feet under it in order to get it inside. There are fanning mills falling to pieces on dozens of farms today, which are the result of that selling campaign, which were not needed on those farms for a year or more after the first, and sometimes the second note began to fall due and payment was demanded. And on other farms, where not even a bag of potatoes or a side of beef is weighed once in a year there are scales, standing out in the weeds, which represent an investment of $35 or so at a time when they were no more necessary to that farmer than was an aeroplane.

"That is only one instance; there were threshing machines and tractors; hayloaders and all sorts of implements. Credit was good, and there was always scomeone ready to buy. But interest compounded has a frightful habit of mounting to unheard of figures. That is part of the reason why few of the original homesteaders are left.

"And another reason, perhaps the strongest of all, is the mortgage. Many a man waited with impatience until he could prove up and then 'put a plaster' on the homestead. Some of them are still paying interest on mortgages placed in 1910 or 1911, and since renewed, and those mortgages were placed in order that the homesteader might graduate into the farmer class through the purchase of four horses and necessary machinery.

"It might be paternalism, but had there been a system of government follow-up in those days, and a system of government farm loans so that the homesteader, having completed his duties and gained title to his land, could have borrowed money direct from the government without being forced to pay high interest rates, I believe most of the original homesteaders would have stayed there and become farmers, instead of drifting back to the cities or elsewhere, to take up other pursuits. I know my own reason for leaving the homestead was an objection to going into debt in order to buy an outfit and begin farming, and probably there were hundreds of others with the same thought.

"The idea might be worth considering, when, as at the present time, there is an insistant demand for a more energetic immigration policy which will bring thousands of farmers to the vacant lands of Western Canada, for though the day of free homesteads is over there are still areas of vacant land to be settled. At least it is worth knowing why many of the original homesteaders are with us no more."—C. N. L.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft

Careful on the Orders

I have in stock a big "No Thanks!" for random men with order blanks, unless I've learned some time before the firm's as good as golden ore! A passing fellow, long and thin, who represents "McGoof and Ginn," has motor oil that's new and fine, and wants my name on dotted line. Another fellow, short and fat, who represents "McGraw and Gatt," has walnut trees, and currant plants, spine cactus seed and spray for ants. A genius with a bushing beard, who represents "McWray and Wierd," has nutmeg juice and spavin cure, extract of ginger, Simon pure. Another closely-shaven man, who represents "McDuff and Dann," has speckled blankets, chukes and hoods produced from best of woolen goods. And so they come in corps and ranks with winning words and order blanks; but then I say, "My friend, I see your firm is all unknown to me! I know of 'Motley, Mose and Hoy,' I've used their oils since but a boy! I know of 'Grimshaw, Geese and Grears,' they've sold me plants for many years! I know of 'Martin, Gink and Goor,' for years I've used their spavin cure! I know of 'Skunjonrodd and Horn,' I've worn their chukes since I was born! When this firm that has sent you out has made a record firm and stout; has proved itself through thick and thin, then when you rap I'll let you in; but in the meantime, sad to say, no dotted lines for me today!"

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 4, 1925.

WHEAT—The market during the week has declined steadily from day to day on improved crop prospects and liquidation by holders of the October future who apparently believe that they will be able to buy grain cheaper. Competition from Russia on the Liverpool market was responsible for lack of demand here and prices sagged in consequence. The bulk of the selling appeared to be on cabled orders until today when exporters seemed to be active in a small way. It is possible that there may be some reaction after such a severe decline, but with the car-loadings in the country increasing daily, a certain percentage of which is always for sale at this time of the year, it is improbable that a sharply advancing market can be looked for unless the demand picks up. Cash premiums closing today are 23 over for No. 1 Northern for a few odd cars, with eight over bid for cars on track.

OATS—The oats market has been dull, acting for the most part in sympathy with wheat. Trade is very light and only small quantities of oats are available.

BARLEY—A good merchandise business has been done in this grain when exporters take barley in fairly large quantities as offered. Considering the decline in wheat, barley has been fairly firm. Buyers have been New York exporters buying against sales made overseas.

FLAX—A good firm market with good buying by Crushers' agents. Quite a few cars offering and tradings generally small.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
August 31, to September 5, inclusive

Date	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Aug. 31	53	47	46½	45	44	72	69	65	64½	232½	226½	216½	88½
Sept. 1	53	47	46½	45	44	71½	68	64½	64	234	228	219	84
2	53	47	46½	45	44	71½	68	64½	64	238	232	223	83½
3	53¼	47¼	47¼	45¼	44¼	72	68½	65½	65	241	235	226	87
4	53¼	47¼	46¾	45¼	44¼	73	69	66	65½	239½	233½	224½	85
5	53¼	47¼	46¾	45¼	44¼	71¼	67¼	64¼	64¾	234¾	228¾	219¾	84½
Week Ago	53¾	47¾	46¾	45¾	44¾	73¾	70¾	66¾	66¼	232	227	212	87¼
Year Ago	56¾	55¼	55	54	52	88¾	84¾	80¼	80¾	216	206	183	70¼

WINNIPEG FUTURES
Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, inclusive.

	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	2	3	4	5	Week Ago	Ye'r Ago
Wheat —								
Oct.	136¼	134⅞	133¼	135⅜	133⅜	132½	138½	128
Dec.	133½	131¾	130½	132⅛	130⅜	129½	134⅞	124¼
May	138¼	136¼	134¼	136¼	134¼	134	139⅜	129½
Oats—								
Oct.	46	46	46	46¼	46¼	46¼	46⅜	57
Dec.	43⅜	43¼	43¼	44¼	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	54¼
May	46¼	46⅜	46¼	48¼	47½	47¼	47¼	57
Barley —								
Oct.	71	70½	70½	71	..	70½	71½	84½
Dec.	68⅞	68¼	68	68¼	68¼	67⅝	69½	78½
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Flax—								
Oct.	228½	231	235	238	236½	231¾	227	208
Dec.	224	226	229¼	231	229	224	223½	299
May	231½	232½	236¼	239	237	231½	230¾	205
Rye—								
Oct.	86½	85	84½	88¾	86	85½	88¼	91
Dec.	87½	85½	85¾	88	87	86⅜	90½	90¼
May	93¼	91½	91¾	95	92¾	92¼	96½	95¼

CASH WHEAT
Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, inclusive.

Aug.	31	S'pt. 1	2	3	4	5	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	154⅛	148⅞	149⅛	156⅛	156⅛	147⅛	155⅛	133⅛
2 N	152⅛	146⅞	147⅛	154⅛	153⅛	145⅛	154⅛	129⅛
3 N	148	144⅞	145⅛	150⅛	149⅛	141⅛	149⅛	125⅛
4	141⅛	138⅞	139⅛	142⅛	140⅛	132⅛	142⅛	120
5	120⅛	118⅞	117⅛	119⅛	117⅛	115⅛	122⅛	108⅛
6	102⅛	100⅞	99⅛	..	..	..	100⅛	102⅛
Feed	82⅛	80⅞	79⅛	..	..	..	80⅛	94

LIVERPOOL PRICES
September 4.

Liverpool market closed as follows: October, ¾d higher at 10s 10¼d; December, ¾d higher at 10s 5d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted unchanged at $4.82⅞. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: October, $1.57⅛; December, $1.51.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.53⅞ to $1.56⅛; No. 2 northern, $1.50⅞ to $1.54⅛; No. 3 northern, $1.46⅜ to $1.52⅛. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, $1.58⅛ to $1.68⅛; Montana No. 1 hard, $1.56⅜ to $1.61⅛; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, $1.55⅛ to $1.62⅛; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 hard, $1.50⅛ to $1.60⅛. Durum wheat—Fancy No. 1 amber, $1.37⅛ to $1.47⅛; fancy No. 2 amber, $1.36⅛ to $1.46⅛; No. 1 amber, $1.30⅛ to $1.36⅛; No. 1 durum, $1.25⅛ to $1.34⅛; No. 2 amber, $1.26⅛ to $1.35⅛; No. 2 durum, $1.24⅛ to $1.32⅛; No. 3 amber, $1.23⅛ to $1.32⅛; No. 3 durum, $1.22⅛ to $1.30⅛. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 96⅛c to 97⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 95⅛c to 96⅛c; No. 4 yellow, 94⅛c to 95⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 92⅛c to 94⅛c; No. 3 mixed, 91⅛c to 93⅛c; No. 4 mixed, 89⅛c to 91⅛c. Oats—No. 2 white, 38⅛c to 38⅜c; No. 3 white, 37⅛c to 37⅜c; No. 4 white, 35⅛c to 36⅛c. Barley—Choice to fancy 66c to 69c; medium to good, 62c to 65c; lower grades, 58c to 61c. Rye—No. 2, 88⅛c to 90⅛c. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, $2.57.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Sales for the week totalled 2,669 cattle, 412 calves, 1,426 hogs and 546 sheep and lambs. Choice steers held steady, with a fair demand, but common unfinished kinds were hard sellers. Best cows and heifers were active and good demand prevailed. Fleshy feeders were active, but stockers draggy. Good to choice steers made $4.75 to $5.85; heifers, $3.75 to $4.50, with top at $4.75. Cows ranged from $2.50 to $3.50, and canners and cutters from $1.50 to $2.00. Fleshy dehorned feeders made from $4.50 to $5.00, and stockers from $3.00 to $3.75. Calves were unchanged, with good making from $5.00 to $5.50, and heavies from $3.00 to $4.00.

The hog market was unsettled and lower. Thick smooths opened at $13, and declined to $12.75, with prospects lower.

The sheep and lamb market was about steady. Lambs sold from $11.50 to $12.25, and ewes from $6.00 to $7.00, with yearlings at $10.

Weather conditions in Southern Alberta for harvesting is ideal. Threshing has commenced, and prospects are for an average yield.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending September 4, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 16,558; hogs, 2,561; sheep, 484. Last week: Cattle, 10,405; hogs, 2,124; sheep, 350.

The heavy run of cattle to this and other markets which started exceptionally early this season continues to increase in numbers and during the month of August has been the heaviest for this time of the year in the history of the trade. For this reason it looks to us as though the prospect is fairly bright for a better market later on in the season and we would therefore feel like advising those who have unfinished cattle with plenty of feed and accommodation available to hold them back for a later market. On the other hand, those who are more or less forced to market their stock within the next three or four weeks, we believe would be well advised to ship immediately as there is almost sure to be the usual heavy run during the early part of October, resulting in lower prices. Very few butcher steers are now coming forward that will bring over $6.00, the majority of good ones changing hands at from $5.50 to $6.00, medium qualities $4.50 to $5.00. Best butcher heifers are making around $5.00, with the medium kinds from $4.25 to $4.50. A few good export cows are still bringing $4.00, medium to good butcher cows $3.25 to $3.75. The stocker and feeder trade is quite good on the dehorned breedy kind, the medium to plain kinds being difficult to move at satisfactory prices. The calf market shows a break of nearly $1.00 a hundred over last week, top veal calves bringing $5.50 to $6.50, medium kinds and heavy calves $3.00 to $4.00.

The hog market has developed a very much weaker undertone, thich smooths at time of writing being quoted at $13. Prospects are for a lower market, with a cut of $1.00 to $2.00 on lights and feeders, and a cut of $3.00 to $4.00 on sows.

The sheep and lamb market shows a little improvement, a few extra choice lambs bringing up to $11.50, with the bulk around $11. What few butcher sheep are coming are bringing from $5.00 to $7.00.

We would like our customers to be reminded of the Third Annual Stocker and Feeder Show, which will be held at the Union Stockyards, Winnipeg, October 29 and 30; $8,000 in cash prizes have been offered for the various classes and breeds of feeder cattle, and we shall be pleased to furnish anyone interested with a premium list upon application.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	$6.00 to $6.50
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.25 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.25
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	2.50 to 3.00
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.50 to 6.50
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: The market continues unchanged, with receipts light and quality fair. Dealers are paying extras 32c, firsts 30c, seconds 26c. Poultry: Dealers are paying chickens 15c to 18c, fowl 8c to 14.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: Receipst continue light throughout Saskatchewan, with the result that some points are drawing on their storage stocks. Regina dealers report that due to conditions advance quotations will cease this week. Advices from North Battleford state that gatherers are receiving for extras 35c, firsts 32c. These are retailing at extras 40c, firsts 35c. Jobbers are offering extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 24c. Poultry: The steady supply of chickens and fowl is maintained and with quality good prices are unchanged. Chickens are bringing 12c to 15c, fowl 8c to 12c, and roosters 6c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: The situation shows no change, with receipts holding up well and quality improved. Dealers are quoting country shippers extras 32c, firsts 28c, seconds 22c. Jobbing extras 40c, firsts 36c, seconds 32c. Poultry: Quotations on live poultry are, springers 16c, fowl 12c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts have been very light for some time, with the result that dealers have been drawing considerably from storage stocks and these stocks are becoming depleted. Demand is heavy with extras jobbing $11.50 per case, first $10.50, seconds $9.50. Poultry: No poultry reported.

Wheat Pools Pay $1.66

Continued from Page 22

re-elected, the exception being J. A. Carlson, who was replaced by C. S. Stevenson. C. H. Burnell, president, and R. F. Chapman, vice-president, were re-elected to these positions by the new board.

The members of the board of directors and the executive of the Alberta pool, who held office during the past year, were also re-elected at the pool annual meeting. The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan pool has not yet been held.—J. T. H.

The complete history of the organization of the three wheat pools is given in The Grain Growers' Guide for September 24, and October 1, 1924.

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to

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Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg — Lougheed Building, Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

Special *Harvest-Time* Offer

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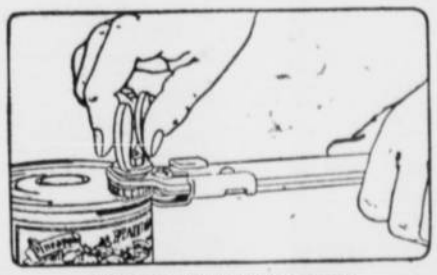
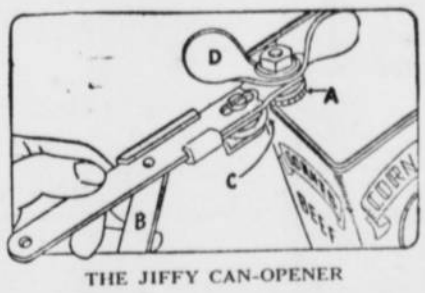


SIMPLY TURN THE KEY



THE JIFFY CAN-OPENER

Description

The Jiffy Can-Opener is made of high quality pressed steel. It is 7¾ inches long. Revolving cutting edge "C" can be resharpened. It is very simple in construction and so strongly made that it will last a lifetime. Our Household Editor strongly endorses it—several of the staff have obtained one. It cuts top off can just underneath the rim and leaves a smooth edge. You don't have to hold the can. Just read how it works.

How to Operate

Cog-wheel "A" fits inside rim. Lever "B" forces revolving knife "C" through tin. Turn key "D" to right, like winding clock, until top is entirely off. Cuts hardest tin easily.

No more danger of ugly cuts from ragged edges. Empty cans can be used for flower pots. The Jiffy has to be seen to be appreciated, and this opportunity is one which only comes once in 10 years. **Don't miss it.** Read our FREE offer.

Special Jiffy Offer

Sent FREE and POSTPAID with your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription for three years **at our regular rate** of $2.00. With a one year's subscription, send 50 cents extra, or $1.50 in all. No matter how busy you are, **it will pay you** to send in your order today.

There is a Jiffy for every home.

The Grain Growers' Guide — Winnipeg, Manitoba

BRITISH ARMY STORES

Red Hot Bargains for Thrifty Shoppers

Snaps from the Bargain Counter

FINE TWEED CAPS — Men's and Boys' Fine Caps, made of all-wool English cloths. Satin lined. Worth $3.00. Sizes 6¾ to 7¾. All colors. Cut to .. **89c**

SWEATER COATS — Men's medium weight wool shawl collar sweater coats or pull-over sweaters, all sizes. Worth $4.00. Sale Price **$1.95**

TAPE - NECK JERSEYS —Fine quality medium weight, all-wool men's tape-neck Jerseys. Sizes 32 to 34. All colors. Worth $5.00. Sale Price **$2.45**

ARMY UNLINED MITTS —Thumb and one finger. Finest buckskin finished horsehide work gloves. Adjustable wrist strap. Worth $1.75. Sale Price .. **58c**

ARMY SADDLES —Genuine government issue. Finest quality leather. Sheepskin lined. Large leather fenders. Leather covered stirrups. Years of service guaranteed. Wonderful value at **$7.65**

PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR —One thousand dozen pure wool super quality ribbed underwear; heavyweight. Worth $2.50 per garment. Now each **$1.39**

PURE WOOL AUTO ROBES —Genuine Pure Wool Auto Robes, largest size procurable Made in beautiful plaid patterns in contrasting colors of blue, green, red and white. Have a couple always handy in your car. And who wouldn't at the ridiculously low price of **$3.45**

ARMY KNIFE BAYONETS— Made of finest steel. Hardwood handles, 4½-inch brass rivited; blade, 12-inch. Complete with brand new scabbard, with loops for attaching to belt. Worth $5.00. Sale Price **$1.19**

STAGGERING VALUES

ORDER FROM THIS ADV. TODAY

The British Army Store is the talk of all Canada. The dumbfounding bargains we constantly offer to the people of Western Canada are bringing us business all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That is proof positive that our values cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Order all your needs today. We may have sold a much needed article tomorrow!

BRITISH ARMY FIELD GLASSES Brand new, morocco finish. Finest optical glass. Size extended, 10 inches; closed, 7 inches. Complete with leather shoulder strap. Unheard of value **$6.65**

TABLE CLOTHS Government Shipping Board brand new Damask Linen Table Cloths. Large size. Sensational value. Each **$2.45**

LEATHER VESTS First quality Nappa tanned glove leather mackinaw, lined throughout. Has all-wool elastic knit collar and wristlets, 4-inch back drop and two large flapped pockets. Worth $15. Sizes 34 to 46. Sale price **$9.85**

MEN'S SWEATER COATS Made of 100 per cent. pure wool yarn, knitted in the large rope stitch or jumbo-knit style, finished with large shawl collar, two reinforced pockets. Easily worth $7.00. All sizes and all colors **$3.98**

Final Clearance Men's and Ladies' Raincoats

High Grade Rubber Vulcanized Tweed and Cravenette Raincoats. Belted models. Single and double texture coats included in this lot. Beautiful dark patterns in brown, green, blue, grey, etc. These coats would prove to sell at prices ranging from $15 to $20. Sizes 34 to 44 included in this lot. Sale Price, cut to **$5.95**

$30 super-grade Men's Waterproofs, rubberized back, convertible collar, belt all round. Can be worn for raincoat or a spring topcoat. Desirable dark patterns and colors. All sizes. Sale Price **$8.95**

PULLOVER SWEATERS Men's Pure Wool Pullover Sweaters, in three popular styles; V-neck, shawl collar and high-roll neck. All colors and sizes 34 to 44. Worth $5.00 and $6.00. Sale price **$2.95**

Snaps from the Bargain Counter

ARMY WOOL SOCKS — Heavyweight all-wool army socks. Extraordinary quality. Worth $1.00. Reduced to **43c**

MEN'S DRESS SUSPENDERS —silk finished elastic. Regular $1.00. Sale Price **47c**

GARTERS— Men's Fine Silk Elastic Web Garters. Worth 50c. Sale Price .. **15c**

MEN'S WORK GLOVES — Best grade horsehide. Either gauntlet or short wrist styles. Worth $2.00. Now **78c**

OVERALLS— 5,000 pairs of Overalls. All sizes. Heavyweight. Worth $2.50. Now **$1.29**

SLEEVELESS SWEATERS— Men's V-Neck Sleeveless Sweaters, all sizes. Worth $2.50. Sale Price .. **98c**

MEN'S MACINAW COATS— Pure wool, 32-oz. cloth; all sizes. Regular $15. Sale Price **$4.98**

NEW LEATHER JERKINS— British army leather coats (without sleeves), lined with pure wool mackinaw cloth. Worth $10. Sale Price **$2.89**

RUBBER BELTS — $1.00 Rubber Belts. Grained rubber. Has appearance of leather belt. Nickeled adjustable clasp. All sizes. Now **19c**

ARMY TUNICS Sizes 32 to 44. Government Tunics, made of the finest serge. Cannot be equalled as a work coat. Order at once. Worth $15 Sale Price **$2.95**

LEATHER GLOVES— 65c Mule-skin leather gloves. Cut **28c**

WORK HATS —Army denim fatigue hats Wonderful hat for farmers, campers, etc. All sizes, brand new. Sale Price .. **19c**

MEN'S COTTON SOX — Worth 25c. Sale Price **10c** Per dozen **$1.10**

Wonderful Values in Dress and Work Boots

Amazing Value

This Army Officers' Dress Shoe has become very popular in the last few years, and is in great demand for a dressy, serviceable shoe. Genuine dark mahogany tanned calfskin, double soles, plain toe. All sizes. Worth $8.00. Sale Price **$4.95**

BRITISH OFFICERS' DRESS BOOTS Similar to above description, all sizes. Sale Price **$4.49**

MOUNTED POLICE BOOTS Made in England. Height 16 inches. Made of fine quality calfskin, similar to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police boot. Guaranteed solid leather. Worth $12. Sale Price **$8.45**

Reclaimed Canadian Army Marching Boots New soles and heels. Every pair in perfect condition. Sizes 5 to 13. Worth double the price we ask **$2.35**

ARMY MARCHING BOOTS A most serviceable work shoe of extraordinary quality. Soft, pliable uppers, heavy soles, dirt-excluding bellows tongue. Very sturdy. One of the values that has made this big store famous. If you want quality and comfort combined with economy, here it is. Sensationally priced at **$4.45**

MEN'S HIGH GRADE WORK BOOTS Special lot of Men's High Grade Work Boots. Guaranteed solid leather throughout. Could not be duplicated for less than $7.00 per pair. All sizes included in this sale at, Per pair **$2.98**

MOCCASIN TYPE PLOW BOOTS Heavy oil tanned cowhide. Seams sewn by hand. Strong wax thread. Solid leather soles and heels. Worth $7.00. Sizes 5 to 13. Sale Price **$2.45**

ARMY BREECHES Reclaimed Army Wool Serge Breeches, renovated by the government. Some require minor repairs. For growing boys and men only. Two hip pockets and belt loops. Sizes 28 to 32 ..... **97c**

Bedford Cord Breeches—Five pockets, belt loops, laced bottoms. Highest quality. Sizes 30 to 44. Worth $4.50. Brand new. Sale Price **$2.45**

Khaki Wool Serge Breeches—Five pockets, belt loops, laced bottoms. Sizes 30 to 44. Worth $5.00. Sale Price **$2.95**

Army Cotton Breeches—Regulation government issue. All sizes. Brand new. Price, per pair **$1.95**

Used Army Cotton Breeches—Renovated by the government. Guaranteed in perfect condition for girls and growing boys. Special Price, pair **98c**

When ordering breeches, state your height and weight to insure perfect fit

ARMY OVERALL SMOCKS 5,000 brand new extra heavyweight Army Denim Jumpers. These jumpers are made on the shirt style, and can also be used as work shirts. This is one of the outstanding values offered in this sale, and is bound to create a sensation. Better buy a year's supply at this price. Worth $3.00. Sizes 36 to 50 chest. Specially reduced to **98c**

Renovated Army Smocks—Same description as above. Guaranteed in perfect condition. Sizes 36 to 40 ..... **69c**

Sizes for boys, ages 10 to 15 years. Renovated **49c**

MEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT SPRING NEEDLE UNION SUITS Silk-bound edges. Superb quality. All sizes. Worth $3.50. Sensational value. Sale Price ..... **$1.39** Per suit

Cooper's High Grade Spring Needle Medium Weight Union Suits—Silk-bound edges, reinforced seams. Worth $4.00. Sale Price, ... **$1.95** Per suit

WOOL UNDERWEAR **British Officers' Pure Wool Shirts**—Worth $3.00 each. Price per garment, now **98c**

MEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT RIBBED COTTON UNION SUITS Worth $2.00. All sizes. Sale Price, Per suit **98c**

Men's Negligee Shirts—A good quality Sunday Dress Shirt, without collar. All sizes. Worth $2.00. Sale Price **98c**

ARMY WORK SHIRTS, 98c Made of extra heavy khaki duck or denim, has two large pockets, double stitched throughout, made in the army jumper-shirt style. Worth about $3.00. Sale Price, each **98c**

Genuine Army Balbriggan Undershirts—Superior quality, entirely different from the balbriggan quality offered by other mail order houses. Worth $1.00. Sale Price, each **49c**

Army Fatigue Shirts—Made of the heaviest army khaki drill. Two flap pockets. Military buttons. Regular government issue shirts that will stand the hardest wear. Worth about $2.75. Sizes 14 to 18. Now **$1.49**

Khaki Wool Shirts—Full cut, roomy shirts that are made on the officers' style shirts. Double flap pockets. Double reinforced elbow. Sizes 14 to 17½. A strong, serviceable shirt for work or camping. Worth $4.00. Sale Price **$1.98**

Men's Fine Military Flannel Wool Shirts—All colors. Sizes 14 to 17½. Worth $3.00. Sale Price **$1.49**

LEATHER LEGGINGS Spring front, dark mahogany; for men and boys. Sizes 12½ to 15½. Worth $5.00. Sale price, special **$1.98**

Officers' Leather Leggings—Highest quality. All sizes. Now **$2.65**

For correct fit state size of calf leg measurement.

ARMY WRAP LEGGINGS Genuine Army Regulation Puttees. All wool. 102 inches long, 4 inches wide. Reclaimed. Sale price, per pair **49c**

FOX'S ENGLISH SPIRAL PUTTEES Finest quality all wool brand new English Wrap Leggings. 104 inches long, 4 inches wide. Worth $3.50. Sale price **$1.25**

ARMY KIT BAGS— Sale Price **49c**

ARMY MOSQUITO TENTS **Army Mosquito Tents**—Made of heavy curtain netting. Large enough to fit over double bed. A wonderful item for camping or outdoor purposes. Worth $7.00. Sale Price **$1.95**

ARMY HAVERSACKS Large size. Wide canvas shoulder strap. Useful to campers, hikers, etc. Sale Price **73c**

WALL TENTS Made of heavy Army duck, complete with ropes, etc. Size 7 x 7. Sale Price **$11.95**

SCOUT POCKET KNIFE Has large blades, punch, screwdriver, can opener, key ring. Brass-lined bone handle. Regular $2.50 value. Reduced to **93c**

COLLAPSIBLE WATER BUCKETS Army Collapsible Water Buckets. Capacity about 2 gallons. Folds into small compact space when not in use. Brand new. Reduced price **69c**

ARMY CANTEENS

Army Canteens. As illustrated. Regulation Aluminum Canteens (Water Bottles). Screw cap on canteen with chain. Capacity about 1 quart **49c**

ARMY BARRACK BAGS Army Barrack Bags. Very useful as laundry bags and other purposes. Worth $1.50. Sale Price **69c**

TROUSERS

Men's Pure Wool Trousers—Made of fine Worsteds, Cashmeres, etc. Beautiful dark patterns. Worth $7.00. Sizes 32 to 44. Special, per pair **$2.95**

Army Fatigue Pants—Made of heavy khaki denim. Will stand the hardest wear. Five pockets, belt loops and cuffs. All sizes. Sale Price **$1.98**

Khaki Serge Pants—Genuine British Government Pure Wool Khaki Serge Pants. Without a doubt highest quality and best-wearing trousers offered to western farmers today. These pants could not be manufactured under present conditions to be sold for less than $9.00 per pair. Sizes 31 to 40 only. Reduced to **$3.49**

ARMY SUSPENDERS Made of heavy webbing. Good leather ends. Worth 75c. Sale Price **39c**

HIGH-GRADE BRIDLES This is a high-grade bridle and not old. It is a genuine Regulation Artillery Riding Bridle. Double bits and 6-foot reins. Made of finest quality soft pliable russet leather. Every one brand new. Worth $10. Without doubt the finest bridle offered in Canada today at anywhere near this Sale Price **$2.89**

$3.00 Genuine Auto Strop Safety Razor and Strop

As Illustrated **33c**

Extra Blades and Case. 10,000 only. Will sell like hot cakes at **33c**

$5.00 EVER READY SAFETY RAZOR In military carry-all, with six extra Radio Ever-Ready Blades. Blades alone are worth more than the ridiculous price we ask **49c**

STRAIGHT RAZOR Made of the finest Sheffield steel. World's celebrated manufacturer. Fine vegetable ivory handle. Will take the strongest beard with ease. Razor cheap at $3.50. Complete in case **39c**

ARMY UTILITY BRUSHES 20,000 to be practically given away. Fit the hand, and suitable for clothes, hat and shoe polishing, also for greasing harness, etc. Every city and farm home should have 4 or 5. Worth 25c. Each **7c**

ARMY MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES Hardwood back. Made to government standard. Entire government stock purchased by us. Amazing value at, each **10c**

SHAVING BRUSHES Good stiff bristles. Get yours while the going is good **10c**

BLANKETS

Bunk Blankets—A special purchase from the Government Shipping Board. Size about 50 inches wide, 74 inches long, and are very suitable for harvesters. Sale Price, each **79c**

British Army Blankets—A new lot of the finest renovated British Blankets ever shipped to Canada. Weight about 5½ to 6 pounds each. Size 70 x 90; in pleasing dark shades, guaranteed in perfect condition. Sale Price **$1.95**

British Army Renovated Blankets, Grade Number 2, New $1.45.

Grey All-Wool Double Blankets—Large size. Worth $8.50. Brand new. Per pair **$4.95**

New Army Blankets—Weight 5½ pounds each, guaranteed 100 per cent. pure wool. Size 70 x 90. Dark grey or khaki. Sale Price, each **$2.45**

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British Army Stores

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State size required. Also give your height and approximate weight when ordering. Give name of railway and state whether there is an express agent located there. Be sure to sign your full name and address. Write plainly.

SEND EXPRESS OR POSTAGE CHARGES

These sensational low prices do not permit us to prepay delivery charges. Include enough money to cover postage, otherwise goods will be sent express collect.